IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56.135.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

The abovementioned improved transit will commence from 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Dec.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th "	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11600	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11600	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*26th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate, "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate, "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	14th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" £41	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS-

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga.....2,185 Mon. 15th Dec. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Dumra....1,695 Thurs. 18th Dec. 9 a. m. † C M.
Lhasa.... 2,184 Friday 19th Dec. ‡ 8 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 18th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Saturday 13th Dec
†Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 25th "
†Purnea	3306	" 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	" 22nd "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th December, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Nera	5685	Vallat	17th Dec.
			1914.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	13th Jan.
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
armand Behic	385	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Australien	6365	Costa	6th May.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles	(single) Rs.	594	495	225
Do.	(return) "	891	743	405
To London	(single) "	660	528	270
Do.	(return) "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	3879	Merio	16th Dec.
			1914.
Re d'Italia	6200	X....	13th Jan.
Port Said	5301	Molle	10th Feb.
A. Steamer	6000	X....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket.	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail about.
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	19th Dec. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	6th Jan. 1914
Pracsident	3310	Schutt	21st Jan. 1914
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	7th Feb. 1914

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 8th December, 1913.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tiluling
Liuyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai " Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£	415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£	456,000
RESERVE	£	80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet willbe forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times; it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewelry would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the *diamond*, which signifies light, innocence, life and joy. The *ruby*—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The *sapphire*—all heavenly virtues. The *emerald*—hopes of immortality. The *pearl*—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place. The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

NOW REGISTERED

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES,
XMAS CRACKERS,
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the VENISHANKER LUXMISHANKER COTTON MILL Co., Ld., being ADJOURNED in the absence of a quorum will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th December, 1913, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.), in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, under article 73.

PRABHASHUNKER VENISHUNKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th December, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the under mentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Attorneys for the Purchasers, at their office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Road No. 8, of the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 978 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 65, on the East by a service passage, on the South by plot No. 69, and on the West by Road No. 8, aforesaid, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 67 Agripada Estate, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2527, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4103 (2) Street No. 67, and are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for "Castor Oil," are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 TONS of CASTOR OIL (to be delivered in full by 15th February 1914), and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore, Post Office, Naulakha, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1914, at which date, time and place they will be opened, in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The Oil will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The Oil to be supplied must be according to the following specification:—

(a). The Specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit must not be less than 0·960 or above 0·970.

(b). The Viscosity by the Scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit should be from 330 to 345.

(c). The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 460° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test.

(d). The revolving friction when raised from 80 to 200° Fahrenheit by Stapper's Oil testing Machine should not be less than 125 Revolutions per Fahrenheit.

Form of Tender with particulars of conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form.

Sample of the Oil tendered for legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Monday the 5th January 1914 and should not be less than one gallon.

Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Castor Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Dated 2nd December, 1913.

"WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
8¾ 12-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"O. H. M. S."
AND
LITTLE ZOLA.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 18th Dec. 1913, at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

PATRONS:—
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

VICE-PATRON AND PRESIDENT:—
His Excellency Rear-Admiral Richard Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Naval Forces in the East Indies.

VICE-PRESIDENT:—
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SECOND CONCERT...Season 1913-4

at which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

GRAND OPERA
FAUST
(GOUNOD).

MARGARITA — SIEBEL
Mrs. E. F. Halliwell. — Mrs. C. C. Watson.
MARTHA
Mrs. A. L. Guibara.
FAUST — VALENTINE
Mr. G. W. Johnson. — Mr. A. L. Guibara.
WAGNER
Mr. Edwin Gellett.

MEPHISTOPHELES
Mons. EUGEN OSSIPOFF
(From the Grand Opera House, Moscow.)
ORCHESTRA.....H. E. Governor's Band.
CONDUCTOR.....*EDWARD BEHR.*

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats...Rs. 2.
PLAN AT MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

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ALASTOR gives his unique studies of character from the Lines in the Hands, Astrology and Clairvoyance at many Social Functions, and may be engaged to entertain the guests at your "At Homes, Receptions, Christmas and New Year Parties," at moderate terms. Clients may be visited at their own residences by appointment. All enquiries answered and advice given in strick confidence. Consultations daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 338.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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Best Flax Canvas

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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
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BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
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granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ALL STAR AMERICAN CO.
OPENING
Saturday, December 13.
Also Sunday & during the week.
6-15 P.M. Twice Nightly 10 P.M.

VON ARX
The World's Premier Illusionist (Brother of the famous Nicola).

LOUIS T. SLICKER,
The Droll Yankee Comedian. In American Rag-time, Parodies and Burlesque Impersonations.

JACK OWEN
The Whistling Dandy.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE
Who delves into the past, the present and the future.
This is the original act.

MISS FLORENCE MAYDEAN
the Phantom Princess.
Special engagement of

CAPTAIN JACK KELLY
Australian Whip King and Lassoo Artiste assisted by

MISS VIOLET KELLY
The only Lady Stock Whip Artiste in the World.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, Dress Circle Rs. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, and Gallery annas 4.

BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

TRAMCARS will leave at the close of the performance from Girgaum Terminus in the directions of Fort and Byculla.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL
IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, 31ST DEC. 1913
"NEW YEARS EVE"
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Tickets may be had at any Police Station, or from
C. W. SYKES,
Honorary Secretary,
Police Station, Grant Road.

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HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
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Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
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LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

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By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
TO-NIGHT!
A DRAMA OF INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST
AT THE **FOOT** OF THE **SCAFFOLD**
The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.
DEEP PATHOS! STIRRING SCENES!
THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."
HAWKEYE FALLS IN LOVE | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.
TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS:—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**
THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
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ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the lost vital energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

LADIES SUNSHADES.—We are showing a select range of the smartest styles, including the new "PAGODA" shape, exclusive designs, only 1 of each.—ASQUITH & LORD, LIMITED, Opposite Clock Tower.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
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KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT-EDITOR.

WILL shortly be REQUIRED, on the Staff of a leading Shanghai daily. Applicants must have had previous experience on a daily paper. Copies only of testimonials, if submitted, should be enclosed with application. Salary and residence; agreement for a term of years. Address Box 752, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—

DHUN BUILDING,
North Side (Top Floor),
Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

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WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

BOOKS! Over 1,000,000 volumes in stock on all subjects, including all Branches of Engineering, Technical, Educational, Law, Medical, etc. Second hand at half prices, New 25% discount. Write for catalogue No. 853 (Post free). State wants.

W. & G. FOYLE,
Charing Cross Road,
LONDON, England.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jingor Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette"

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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Quarterly	„ 6
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SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	per inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
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Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain J F.Downing, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Nairn, 2,324 tons, Captain E. Lassen, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbeth, 2,881 tons, Captain L. F. Redford, sailed on Thursday for Cochin etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain H. Coates, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 633 pilgrims as passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hull, 31st October, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kanakuk, 2,592 tons, Captain F. S. Hallinstead, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from San Francisco, 22nd October, with a cargo of bulk oil.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus .....Camdr Hill ..... R Navy
Sado .....Ortigao .....Portuguese Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 11.

Alfeld .....2,79 Fisher ....
Athamas .....2476 Z. ties ....T M & Co
Albert Thevenon ...41 Queens ... ...F & Co
Baron Fairlie ...2333 Foley .....W & A & Co
Caledonia ...2439 D well ... ...P & O Co
City of Norwich ...McMillan .....K N & Co
Elgin .....2442 Potts .....W & A G & Co
Hoseinee .....9 4 Canning ...P Morrison & Co
Imani .....297 Lyons ...T wo-tion Co
Indo-Maru .....3972 Komiya... N Kaisha
Inverness... ...2410 Vanes ... ...W & A G & Co
Khosrou... ...2410 Hamnah...Jed T M & Co
Kansler ..... 865 Smith ...Jeddah...W M K
Koweit ..... 2336 Brewes..... M M & Co
Kanukuk ..... 2 92 Hallinstead..... ...T Co
Lawoe.....1817 Coates ....A & Co
Nairung ..... 2366 Nicol ....T M & Co
Orangemoor...25 0 Moffet.....W & A G & Co
Ormiliade ... ...23 5 th mson ...W & A G & C
Orda ..... 2410 Ritson.....M & Co
Pundua ... ...2125 Hancock ... M M & Co
Persepolis .....2388 Scher ....D N & Sons
Stephanotis 2584 Goodridge ...A Yule & Co
Subadar ... ...30 1 Crebbin ... . M & Co
Seistan ..... 271 Forbes .....M & Co
Transenfels ...3429 Mears .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN THE DOCK.—Dec. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Docks.	Dists.	Agents
A Ramsay	2,92	Chilton	...Hull	...23-12	J Finlay & Co
C&R Ockenfels	..3542	Dender...	Tamsui	...	...
				12-14	W & A G & Co
D and E Atilla	2015	Basali	...Sydney	...N Z	A L S N Co
G Mansuri	...2942	Gore	...Jeddah	...15-12	... T M & Co
H Homayun	...2154	Hannah	...Jed	...11-12	... F M & Co
K Inaba Maru	...3807	Tomiyama	... Kobe	.....	13-12...N Y Kaisha
M India	4198	Talbot	.....	.....	P & O Co
N St Fagans	...2807	Sutherland	...London	.....	D Nanji & Sons
O Norfolk	3526	Buckley	...N F	...	W & A G & Co
P Braunfels	...3538	Clemen	...Karachi	18-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gymeric	...3585	Osborne	Calcutta	...N F	O Munchejee & Sons
2 Devanha	...4185	Bickey..	...	...Shanghai	...30-12...P & O Co
4 Shwedagon	...1991	Crouse	...S P O & R		
5 Bild	1144	Salvesen	.....	...F F C & Co	
5 Firenze	...3852	Mills	Genoa	...10-12	... M Italiana
6 Cliftonian	...774	Jones	...	...13 12	... W & A G & Co
8 Habsburg	2395	Seberish	...Trieste	...	16-12 A L S N Co
9 Trafford Hall	...3436	Main	.....	K N & Co	
10&11 Olympia	.....	.....	...829	Kinaird	13-12 ...W A G & Co
13 Egypt	...4207	Summers	...Shanghai	...17-14	P & O Co
16 Lindula	...2783	Beresford	...Durban	...	2-12 M M & Co

G W P D

Bahadur	...8 9	Ahmed	...J Nagar	....11-21 ... Ho S N Co Ltd
Dwarka	750	Moosa	...Karachi	M M & Co
Mahana	...5 9	Ahmed	.....	N F N ... Bo S N Co Ltd
Satrunji	.....	...547	Hoosein	.... Bo Li
Saraswati	443	Ebram	.....N F	... Bo S Co Ltd

M W D D

Salsette .....3390 Vans ....P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Lawoe	Coats	Jeddah Nov 27
	Rinaldo	Chilton ...	Hull, Oct 31
11	Kanukuk ...	Hallinstead	San Fran Oct 22
	Elgin	Potts	Calcutta, Nov 29

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	Destination
11	Schwarzfels..	Strykar ..	Hamburg
	Kosa a	Kig	Bareh, etc
	Hidalgo ...	Harbord ..	Hull
	Okara	Downing ..	Calcutta etc
	Nairn ..	Lassen ...	Calcutta
	C Macbeth ..	Redford ..	Cochin etc

The following vessels began to load on Thursday —

Steamer Imam; for Liverpool, &c.
" Onda, for Bareh, &c.
" Indo Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Athamas, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line's steamer Clan Mcriver, arrived at London on the morning of Dec. 10.

The Ellerman Line's steamer "City of Cairo h," outward bound, sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive here on the early morning of December 21. The same Co.'s steamer "City of Calcutta," homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the evening of December 9.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Semiramis," from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant, and is due here on the 15th instant morning. The same Co.'s steamer "Koseber," from Trieste, left Aden on the 9th instant and is due here on the 15th instant morning.

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale wool, E Dosa and Co; 50 bales wool, B Harbham; 8 casks chutney, Merwanji Pestonjaji and Sons; 80 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—1,965 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—780 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 42 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 6,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 4 cases cotton and silk piece goods, R Damji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—165 bales cotton, K H Kyani and Co.

FOR LONDON

Calidonia s—40 cwts turmeric, 3 cwts wax, M A Kayum; 4 cwts cardamoms, 4 cwts ivory, S Mahamadally and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cliftonian s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 1,312 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

Athamas s—13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, T Heerji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, K Keshavji and Co; 33,000 cwts cottonseed, A Kimji.

St Fillans s—11,342 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, M Valabhdas; 6,000 cwts cotton seed, M B Kaisha; 8,000 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji; 8,000 cwts cotton seed, T Heerji; 10,000 cwts cotton seed, V Odhavji; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, T Toolcidas.

FOR ANTEVERP.

St Fillans s—750 tons manganesecre, C I Mining and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trantenfels s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Ockenfels s—275 bales cotton, M Rajaram and Co; 880 bales cotton, A Elmsheck and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 516 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts linseed, 3,999 cwts teelseed, 17,700 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros; 1 999 cwts linseed M B Kaisa; 800 cwts gum Arab c, M Jaferbhoy; 8,800 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji; 2,000 cwts jingelliyseed, K Devchanp and Co; 4,000 cwts jingelliyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts jingelliyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 500 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 24 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,275 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and sons; 130 cwts old zinc drose, M Mathuradas; 2,053 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Brounfels s—173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale woollen carpets, The Asian Transit Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 499 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 linseed, 12,000 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts weedseed, Bauer and Krause: 210 cwts turmeric, 100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 5 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ockenfels s—24,000cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 12,000cwts jingelliyseed, K Devchand and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 11.

Steamer Indo Maru from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha.—97 cases cotton goods, 1 case woolen goods, 39 cases silk yarn, 1 case silk goods, 2 cases cotton, 37 cases mercerised cotton yarn, 43 cases glass beads, 10 cases soap, 20 cases medicines, 1,200 cases 15 bundles cassia, 50 chests tea, 25 bags damar batu, 27 bags patch leaves, 179 bags sago, 9 cases 1 tin provisions, 26 cases paper, 45 bags betelnuts, 12 bags nut-megs, cases mace, 780 pieces wood, 2,670 pieces wood planks, 86 packages copper sheets.

Steamer Kanakuk from Balik Papan via Karachi, Standard Oil Co. of New York—750,695 gallons refined petroleum in Bulk

Steamer Subadar from Calcutta, Agents T Morrison and Co.—113 bales cotton waste, 103 pieces teak squares, 44 bales jute twine, 134 bales gunny cloth, 1 case piece goods, 50 jottas 1 bundle coir rope, 1,796 bundles coir yarn, 6 bales fibre, 16 bags rice, 225 chests tea, 194 kegs paints, 42 bags provisions, 72 bags punac, 303 bags teelseed, 150 bags salt, 78 bags drugs, 10 cases cigars, 55 casks groundnut oil, 255 bags groundnuts ed, 160 bags turmeric, 1 bag safflowel dying, 27 bags hides, 1 bag quano (manure), 4 robbins fish maws, 30 bundles cardomoms 7 bags mace, 339 bags pepper,, 479 bags 29 baskets ginger, 1,372 robbins 443 bags 76 ottas copra.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 6th Dec. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 6th Dec 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2355·31	1912530	135855 38	15498 08
A. D. O. Ry ...	125·38	47300	890379	437079
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3000	27051	30051
Total...	2521·6	1962.00	14052938	15987.2
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 6th Dec 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2799·61	177953	12348716	14119699
A.D.C.Ry	125·38	44129	852678	387107
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2741	27723	29370
Total Increase or Decrease	2965 78	1817326	12729450	14546776
G.I.P.Ry.		7	7	4
A.D.City.	+ 6470	+14154	+123275	+137830
B.-Kotah Ry.	...	+ 3171	+ 37301	+ 40572
	...	+ 756	— 675	+ 81

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct. 1913.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
unjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Mazmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do, do. for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Sundays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-59	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the residents of Matunga has been called by the Matunga Residents' Association, for Sunday the 14th instant, at the premises of Mr. Gooculdas Nensey, to consider on the South African question.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Ramchandra Vithu a Hindu, while jumping on to a moving tram-car in Cruickshank-road last night, slipped off the foot-board and fell injuring his left arm. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where his arm was amputated.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEFS.—H. H The Thakor of Limbdi arrived in Bombay yesterday attended by five followers and is residing at a bungalow at Pedder-road.—H. H The Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Bombay with a retinue of six followers and is residing at his bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritious, Reunion and Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s. s. "Lindula," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-morrow. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Smith and other of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of M. A. W. Mellifont, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Wellington .....W. Zehle
Overture ...La Jazza Ladra ...G. Rossini
Valse ..... Santiago ..... F. C bin
Selection ...Tom Dirlin the trail L. Hall
Skt ten .....Ireland for Ever ...H. Myddleton
Polonaise ...Les Fiancailles ..... C. Faust
Selection ...The King of C donia. Jones
Two-step ...The Rissing Sun ...F. Thurban

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 11th December, 1913

321 Parade.—3 batts: 13th instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun drill and Instruction in R. F. at Colaba North Battery.

Parade assembled on Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

326 Promotion and Appointments.—Gazette of India Notification No. 984 dated 28th November 1913 is published for information.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

J. S McClean to be 2nd Lieut. dated 20th October 1913.

R. Agassiz to be 2nd Lieut. dated 20th October 1913.

32 Viceroy's Competition.—The Second stage of the Viceroy's Competition will be fired on Sunday next 14th instant, on the G. I. P. Ry range at Ghat Kopar.

325 Defence Light Manning.—The E. B. Company will parade on public Bunder at 7-0 a.m. on Monday 15th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for defence Light Manning.

(31). E. P. GODLEE, Captain R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 12th December, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for Week Ending 21st—Sergt. A E Bain.

Orderly N C Officer for Saluting Detachment Corporal H F Lodge.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 The Range at Sion's Cross is allotted for Class Firing to "B" Troop this week end. Train leaves Carnac Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p.m., and on Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

(34). D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, 12th December, 1913.

1353 Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1349 Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1360 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—Members firing parts I and II must bring their haversacks.

"F" Company on 14th instant.

(34.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Adjutant, B.V.R.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for Servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock. Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay
H. M.		H. M.
17-15 ..Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Delhi ..... Dep.	7- 5
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	2-17
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Juliundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17 15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.		8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.		7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.		2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.		1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.		0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.		0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay		Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.		15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.		15-20
16-20 .....Dep.	Orai.....	Dep.		13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ...	„		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow.....	„		9-4

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	12	m 9 51	25 10
		11 16 a	28 5
Sat	13	m 10 57	26 1
		11 46 a	29 0
Sun	14	m 11 18	26 4
Mon.....	15	m 0 23	29 5
		m 11 58 a	26 5
Tues....	16	m 1 1	29 6
		0 41 a	26 4

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	12	m 4 20	20 5
		4 3 a	15 9
Sat	13	m 5 2	20 1
		4 39 a	15 3
Sun	14	m 5 43	19 10
		5 16 a	15 0
Mon.....	15	m 6 28	9 8
		5 54 a	15 0
Tues....	16	m 7 2	19 6
		6 34 a	15 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12 (Friday)	do 7h. 1m.	do 6h. 2m.
13 (Saturday)	do 7h. 2m.	do 6h. 3m.
14 (Sunday)	do 7h. 3m.	do 6h. 3m.
15 (Monday)	do 7h. 4m.	do 6h. 4m.
16 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 4m.	do 6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Dec 13th, 8h 30 3m. p.m; Last Quarter, 20th, 9h 45·6m. p.m; New Moon, 27th, 8h. 28·7m p.m.

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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
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If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by:
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

THE WEATHER.

FIRST SNOW AT SIMLA THIS YEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

Simla had the first snowfall to-day, and it is lying several inches deep all over the station. The fall this year is late compared with the past two years, when snowfall was registered in the third week of November.

A disturbance affecting the North has given very light precipitation in Baluchistan, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir, the chief falls being Fort Sandeman, a half; and Chaman, Quetta, Chorat, a quarter each.

The temperature is high over the greater part of the west of the country from the Punjab to Mysore.

Forecast :—Some precipitation in the Western Himalayas and the East Punjab with probably a few showers in the United Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH DEC. 1913.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Wheat smaller area sown this year. Rain much needed generally for sowings on unirrigated tracts. Toria harvestings continue.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cloid and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent and accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower partially in high places. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Morning cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Arrivals freely.

Barsi.—Cloudy but no rain.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Ahmednagar (10th) ...	89·4	58·0	...	2·9
Alibag ...	80·8	68·8	...	0·77
Aseergarh ...	...	...	...	0·0
Baroda ...	88·3	58·0	...	0·8
Belgaum ...	84·4	59·6	0·05	0·16
Bijapur ...	85·9	54·2	0·10	0·10
Cambay ...	86·6	57·0	...	0·65
Chikalda ...	77·5	57·9	0·12	0·12
Dahanu ...	86·0	66·8	...	0·18
Deesa ...	84·0	61·0	...	0·05
Dharwar ...	84·3	58·4	...	0·02
Dhulia ...	84·4	60·5	...	0·37
Ellichpur ...	89·1	60·5	...	0·17
Ghandeshwar ...	86·0	57·0	...	1·30
Harnai ...	79·0	71·5	...	0·17
Jalgaon ...	87·6	55·4	...	2·48
Jeur ...	87·7	57·6	...	0·85
Kaira ...	86·6	56·5	...	1·03
Khandesh ...	85·5	62·0	...	0·05
Lonavla ...	80·3	72·7	...	0·00
Mahableshwar ...	81·1	64·3	...	0·00
Malegaon ...	82·6	57·3	...	0·00
Malvan ...	87·5	61·5	...	0·00
Matheran ...	83·9	65·6	...	0·00
Mhow ...	83·6	61·2	...	0·00
Nagar ...	84·8	54·4	...	0·0
Nandgaon ...	83·9	59·0	...	0·04
Nasik ...	84·1	60·1	...	0·20
Navsari ...	84·0	58·0	...	0·52
Nimbhora ...	87·3	56·1	...	0·74
Nowgaon ...	84·1	60·4	...	0·77
Nowsari ...	...	...	...	...
Ozar ...	84·7	61·5	...	0·49
Panch Mahals ...	86·3	63·3	...	1·31
Panvel ...	86·6	58·8	...	0·35
Patan ...	87·6	60·0	...	0·37
Poona ...	84·7	57·6	...	1·26
Ratnagiri ...	84·4	72·5	...	...
Roha ...	87·6	70·4	...	...
Satara ...	86·0	57·7	...	...
Sholapur ...	86·7	58·2	...	...
Surat ...	92·4	62·1	...	0·05
Thana ...	86·1	66·5	...	0·16
Vengurla ...	90·9	67·8	...	...
Wagad ...	89·2	64·6	...	0·21
Wai ...	84·2	64·6	...	0·24
Yeola ...	86·8	61·0	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	87·9	60·0	...	0·00
Hissamabad (Indur) ...	89·9	68·7	...	0·01
Hyderabad ...	87·8	68·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	91·8	72·8	...	0·93
Calicut ...	88·3	74·1	...	4·67
Cochin ...	91·2	72·7	...	4·41
Colombo ...	86·0	73·5	0·39	21·41
Masulipatam ...	84·2	68·2	...	...
Bellary ...	91·0	64·3	...	0·04
Cuddapah ...	85·5	64·5	...	3·09
Madras ...	84·5	69·5	...	2·80
Bangalore ...	80·3	55·8	...	0·20
Coimbatore ...	84·9	61·8	...	4·50
Trichinopoly ...	85·1	66·8	...	3·27
Negapatam ...	85·7	70·7	...	49·21

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thrsday the 11th December, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the submontane districts; Lahore has had 0·10" and Ambala 0·12". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is i defect in the extreme north; minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in upper Sind, lightly clouded in lower Sind and west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division Maximum temperature also above normal at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawa and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in west Central India. Night temperature is above normal in the western half of Kathiawar and in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west is shown to-day over the north-western districts of Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab. Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the submontane districts of the Punjab and skies are heavily clouded over the whole of the division.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab and some showers are possible in Rajputana and the United Provinces and in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 11th December, 1913, was 30·163 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

The death has taken place of Sir Joseph Carbone, for many years Chief Justice of Malta.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following general summary of crop reports in the Bombay Presidency during the past week has been published :—

There was rain during the week in Sind, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. The rainfall was beneficial to standing rabi crops in parts of Sind, Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, and were damaged by rain in parts of Ahmedabad and Palanpur. They were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops generally continue. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress in parts of Sind, the Panch Mahals, Nasik, Belgaum, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nawabshan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of S

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Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 10. BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Prices.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72	1-11	
2 do. Scotch	8 1-4	14	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loans	88		un chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	25 3-4		3-15
do. 2 months' hence	23 13-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York	57 7-8		3-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·31 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20·48		01
do. do. New York	4·85 1-3		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 13-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 7-16		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 7-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 1-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-4		1-4

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 37 days' sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-32 unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Steady—Buyers at the rates.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000.

Indian Council purchased £290,000 due from Egypt 20th December.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings etc, lets for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs.	1,50,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
,,	10,000	to Bombay.
,,	20,000	to Madras.
,,	1,80,000	

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 45 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 45 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs.	25,00,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
,,	48,60,000	to Bombay.
,,	4,60,000	to Madras.
	78,20,000	

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 45 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 80,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 80,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras	...Rs.	320,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bills on Calcutta	...Rs.	40,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Good business done. Steady.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... More busines doing.
Total Sales ... 16,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000
Imports ... 19,000
Mid-Americans ...7·29 +06
Egyptian F. J.F. Brown ...1905 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 94 —02	6·94 —01	6 94 —01
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6 95 —01	6 94 —01	6 94 —01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
6 91 —01	6 88 —02	6 74 —02	6 51 —03

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 13·03 May 12·96.

New York official noon call Mar. 13·02 May 12·94.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 13·23 May 13·20.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	41,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	42,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	6,000
Exports to Continent ...	52,000
Spot Cotton	13·40 unchgd

Futures—Month of March 12·98—99

Futures—Month of May 12·92—96

Declined owing to commission house liquidation and to unfavorable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 1-8—1-16
Futures month of March ...12·21—05
Futures month of May. ...13·27—28
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 10.

Grey shirtings 41-42in 33 yds, 16 lbs 15 9-1
,, 44in. 38 32 1-2 yds 9lbs ... 9 6
White ,, 40-41in. 4yds 18 square 10 7 1-2
,, Nainsooks 4 to, 10 yds 2½ by 21.. 6 11

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 3-8—3-3cr
Do. Months ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports London—Buy

Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo ... Do.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... 36—1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... 36—1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... 36—1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... ...
Do. Name of Ports ... ...
Brown Cawnpore 48 3-4 + 1-4
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 415 lbs ex-ship ...43 + 1-2
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta 46 9—6
Do. Months ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Firm.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value Firm.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 56-14-6—0-0-3
Dec.-Jan.—Hall—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...9 3-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 0 1-4—1-1d. Dec.-Jan.—Buyers—Easier.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£65 3 8 unchgd
Copper Beaders ...£81 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...¼d unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow... 35-3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 36-9
General Tone of Tallow Auction. Quiet.

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar C & F India Incl bags..12 6 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments ..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet without much change value.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 0 1-4—1d.
Months of Shipments ..Dec.—Sellers. 9 5 1-2—1-2-4—May Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet. Rather easier.
E a s & Similar Crystals C & F India ...11 3 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Unchanged. Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ...11 3 3-4 unchgd.
C and F Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value.
Java Sugar—Quiet—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] Dec. 11th 1913.

EXPORT BARS OF SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	23	24,815
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	17	19,748

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7	p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 31st Oct.	5	,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 1st Oct	6	,,

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 58 lakhs up. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d on demand and 1-4 3-8 for 3 months' sight credits. There is little business doing.

We quote—

T T on London Ready ...1s 4 1-16d
Demand draft Mail ...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight ...1s 4 3-8d to 13-32d.
Do Forward ...1s 4 5-16d Mar.
Do France Ready.172
Do Marks ,, ...140
Hongkong 60 day's sight ...142 3-4
Shanghai ,, ...192
Japan ,, ...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 7-16 for cash and the settlement and has improved 1-8 for cash and 1-16 for the settlement during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	9 0
1st Settlement	...	95	8 0

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was 3-16 lower for ready at 25 3-4 and 3-16 lower for forward at 25 13-16. The local market opened at 67 7-8 ex duty for the first settlement and has declined during the day, closing as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 6
Austrian Gold	... ,,	24 0 0
Russian Gold	... ,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... ,,	67 11 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	67 11 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	67 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... ,,	77 1 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	77 1 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	77 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

GAUSSEN AND Co.—"Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. South is offering very little."

WELD AND Co.—Liverpool : "Small market, more hedge selling." New York :—"Dull and steady market."

TATA.—"Principal business is in straddles by buying Egyptians and selling American futures. We think this is a profitable straddle."

The home market closed slightly easier. The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 313 for good Broach. During the morning the rate advanced to Rs. 314. As Colaba exporters were sellers of Bengals and Khandeish, and there was some enquiry by Japan shippers and the bazar for Oomras. Prices kept fairly steady, but eased slightly towards the close. Rates are as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	324	Mar.
Good do do ...	313	,,
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	296-7	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	293	,,
,, ,, Yeotmal ...	288	,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon P.	285	,,
,, ,, Ksamgaon Akola	276-7	,,
,, ,, Amraoti ...	279	,,
,, ,, Khandeish ...	253-4	,,
F. G. ,, Khandeish ...	243-4	,,
Fine ,, Muthia ...	251-2	,,
,, ,, Bengal ...	233-4	Dec.
,, ,, do ...	236	Jan.
F. G. Bengal ...	220	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... 10,000
Total Imports ... 26,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 91 —03	6·90 —04	6·90 —04
March-April	April-May	May-June
6 91 —04	6·90 —04	7·90 —04
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·87 —04	6 84 —04	6·74 —04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is Firm. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 14 0	B. T.
December	... ,, 8 6 6	R. T.
Apl-May	... ,, 9 2 0	,,

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 15 6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	,, 7 12 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	,, 9 1 0	,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 57 8 0	
Black Kutal	...Rs. 48 0 0	
Y. Hinganghat	...Rs. 61 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 24 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold Rs. 48 8 0
,, Small Rs. 47 8 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote—

White Pissi 85 p.c ready Rs. 5 7 0 B.T.
White Delhi ay 1914 5 13· 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,515
Bank of India	...	58
Eastern Bank	...	71

MILLS.

Crescent	...	101 1-4
David	...	407 1-2
Kohinoor	...	685
Nagpar	...	1,500
New Great Eastern	...	192 1-2
Swadeshi Mills	...	1,425
Standard	...	1,030

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	133 3-4
New Berar	...	530
New Mofussil	...	780 x d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	195
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	169 1-2
Bombay S S Ord	...	225
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,335
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	20 1-2
Treacher and Co	...	440
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ord	...	71

RAILWAY.

apti Valley ... 570

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	12,945 bales.
Wheat ...	...	5,554 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	3,445 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	406 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	22,053 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	20 ,,
Groundnuts ...	...	8,291 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	4,915 ,,
Rice ...	...	2,705 ,,
Myrabollams...	...	2,659 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	15,653 ,,
Mowrseed ...	...	1,088 ,,
Gram ...	...	1,084 ,,
Jowar ...	...	1,593 ,,
Maize ...	...	Nil ,,
Barley ...	...	99 ,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.	40,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	6,000 ,,
Exports to Continent ...	51,000 ,,
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·40
Future Cotton at New York March	12·98—9
Future Cotton at New York May	12·92—6
Spot closing tone	Steady
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone market opened :—Steady and declined on commission house liquidation—for favorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 1-8—1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March ...	... 13·21—5
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	... 13·27—6
Futures closing tone.—	... .

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	14,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	2,000 ,,
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	37,000 ,,

Cocanada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. 5 7-8

Cocanada Glazed—London C. I. F. ... ...

Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	10·05
Good Bhowmaggar	...	6 1-4d.
Good Bengal	...	5 11-16d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 13-16d
Fine Bengal	...	5 15-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	...	5 13-16

F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...6 1-2d. Sellers

Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)		11 1-2
Weft 54 American	...	12 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 3-8
Weft 32's	...	13 1-8
Twist 36	...	10 3-4
Twist 42	...	11 3-4
Twist American 60	...	16 5-8
Twist Egyptian 60	...	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80	...	21 5-8
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do
Mid American at Liverpool	...	7·29+6

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. mixes

Dec.-Jan.	...	6·94 2
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·94 1
Feb.-March	...	6·94 1
Mar.-April	...	6·95 1
April-May	...	6·94 1
May-June	...	6·94 1
June-July	...	6·91 1
July.-August	...	6·83 2
Aug.-Sep.	...	6·74 2

Manchester, Dec. 10.

Manchester Piece Goods Market :— Buyers will not operate, unless at a decline upon last rates—Demand from Calcutta for Grey Shirtings medium—Demand from China for Fancies.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Dec-Jan—London— 46 9 Sellers

Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp —47 3 ,,

Linseed, La Plata ...Dec.-Jan. Hamburg—44 3

Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Good demand

Linseed Tendency of the Market— do

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec. £25-10-0

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Feb.-Mar. £25-10-0

Linseed Tone of Market at Close— steady

Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....

Linseed River Plate exports... .....

Poppyseed. Canal... Dec.-Jan. Dunkirk—63 3

Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close— Steady

Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Dec.-Jan—Antwerp—43 6 ,,

Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal

Rapeseed. Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp— do

Rapeseed. Feruzepore asual bold ... ...

Do. Jamoo Red ... ...

Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close— Steady

Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Dec.-Jan.—Hull—£6-15-0

Cotton Tone of Market at Close— Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 10.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Dec.-Jan.—London...37 3

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Dec.-Jan.—London... Nominal

Do. Club No. 2 Dec-Jan—London ... ,,

Do. Choice white Delhi Dec.-Jan—London ... ,,

Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet

Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.—36

Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. No sellers

Do. do. Tone of Market at Close— .....

Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March— 7 2 5-8

Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept— London ... .

LONDON, Dec. 10.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Dec. ...9 0 3-4 Sellers

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F. O. B., Hamburg Jan/ 9 5 1-4 ,,

German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet

German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Jan.-March ... ...12 6 3-4 ,,

German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double bags) ... .

German Closing Tone Market.. Steady

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar...11 9 3-4 ,,

Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet.

Mauritius Crystals Dec. ...11 1 1-2 ,,

Mauritius Closing Tone of Market .. .. Steady

B. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar. ...13 2 1-4 ,,

Do. Closing Tone of Market Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Dec. ...11 3 Value ,,

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar..11 6 ,,

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Dec. ...11 4 1-2 ,,

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March...11 7 1-2 ,,

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Dec. ...12 3 ,,

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March ...12 6 ,,

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Dec. 12 4 1-2 ,,

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-March ,12 7 1-2 ,,

Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged

Special Feature ... ... do

LONDON, Dec. 10.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G. M. B.	...	65	5	0
Copper Best English Selected	...	71	15	0
Copper Beaders	...	81	0	0
Copper Tone of Market	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	18	0	0
Tin Block F. O. B. Liverpool	...	175	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	6	13-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G.G.O.B. 1 p.c. F.O.B. L'pool		10	17	6
Basic Steel Bars, C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5	6	3
Basic Steel Rods C. I. F. Calcutta	...	5	17	6
Basic Steel Hoops C. I. F. Calcutta	...	6	6	3
German Steel Sheets, F. O. B. Antwerp	...	6	2	6
German Steel Plate F. O. B. Antwerp	...	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2	...	4	12	6
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	9	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F. O. B. Middlesboro	...	2	11	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	11	6
Lead Pig English	...	19	0	0
Tone of steel Market...	...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot	...	27 1-8		
,, 2 months hence	...	27 3-16		
,, Tone of Market	...	Steady		
,, Special Feature	...	Tendency for higher prices		

LONDON, Dec. 10.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ,,	...	26 3-4
Silver 2 months ...	...	26 13-16
,, Closing Tone of market		—Steady
,, Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	...	For higher prices
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...	£ 85
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	...	£ 72
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... Sterling loan		£ 86
Govt Securities, 2 per cent ...		£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...		£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz 8h ...		77·9
Opening Tone of Finance market—		Steady
Closing Tone of Finance market—		do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	...	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	...	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs ...		25·12
Berlin cheques on London mks		20·49
New York (Demand Bills) Dols		4·85 1-3
Interest day to day loans ...		4 3-8
Interest 7 days market loans.		4 1-1
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	...	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	...	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...		5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...		5 3-8

LONDON, Nov. 10.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 80,00,000

Rs.	1,50 000	were allotted to Calcutta.
,,	10,000	do to Bombay.
,,	20,000	do to Madras.
Rs.	1,80,000	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs.	25,00,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
	48,60,000	do to Bombay.
	4,60,000	do to Madras.
Rs.	78,20,000	

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 80,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales : ...12,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Dec-Jan. ..	6·94	6·90
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·94	6·90
Feb.-Mar....	6·94	6·90
Mar.-Apl ...	6·95	6·91
April-May...	6·94	6·90
May.-June..	6·94	6·90
June-July...	6·91	6 87
July-Aug...	6·88	6 84
Aug.-Sept...	6·74	6·70

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1913	...Rs.	90,314
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	7,110
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1913 ...	Rs.	6,19,398
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	5,4406

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1913	Rs.	28,654
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	6,284
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1913 ...	Rs.	1,93,456
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	22,276

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Sept. 1913	Rs.	8,712
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	1,828
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1913 ...	Rs.	65,115
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	2,941

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 29th Nov. 1913 ...	...Rs.	16,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	6,245
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 29th Nov. 1913 ...	Rs.	1,13,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	Rs.	16,913

RAILWAY RETURNS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd November 1913 were Rs. 5,014, making the total earning for the period 1st Oct. 1913 to 22nd Nov. 1913 to Rs. 32,933.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year	...Rs.	3,634
Total for the corresponding period of the last year	...Rs.	24,757

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	356
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 ,,	284
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 ,,	1695
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	583
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	164
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 ,,	1440
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 ,,	90
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	61
Credit Bank of India Ld	...	...	...	...
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank	100	50	7	...
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100		6¼	3
Central Bank of India	...	...		...
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 ,,	69
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ ,,	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	...	500	25	825
Alliance	...	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg	...	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg	...	500	40	100
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	...	250	15	615
Bombay United	...	250	25	470
Century	...	100	3	225
Central India	...	500	70	1820x
China	...	1000	...	870
Ohio Silk	...	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	...	700	30	1340
Coronation Mill	...	500	...	250
Connaught	...	300	..	175
Coorla	...	1000	40	600
Crescent	...	100	20	97½
Currimbhoy	...	250	12½	212½
Crown	...	500	20	210
David	...	450	10	410
Emperor Edward	...	500	10	...
Empress	...	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill	...	200	6	155
Fazulbhoy	...	250	15	392
Framji Petit	...	1000	25	1425
Finlay Mills	...	250	10	280
Gold Mohur	...	500	500 yr. 20	440
Hindustan	...	1000	1000 25	640
Hyward and Bullough	...	500	500 15	375
Hirabaug	...	1000	1000 40	1325
Imperial Cotton	...	500	500 ...	100
Indian Mfg	...	1000	1000 ...	475
Indo-China Mfg	...	1000	1000 60	1000
James Greaves	...	500	500 ...	175
Jamabed Mfg	...	250	250 5	92½
Jivraj Baloo	...	1000	1000 ...	400
Jubilee Mills	...	1000	1000 ...	200
Khandesh	...	1000	619 25	825
Khatow Makonjee	...	1000	1000 45	1305
Kohinoor	...	500	500 15	697
Leopold	...	...	... ...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	...	1000	1000 yr. 100	1180
Madras United	...	1000	1000 50	2015
Madhaji Dharamsay	...	500	500 65	1130
Manockji Petit	...	1000	1000 80	2000
Morarji Goculdas	...	1000	1000 60	2750
Mysore Spinning	...	250	250 ...	...
Mysore Spinning	...	30	30 ...	...
Moon	...	1000	1000 ...	...
New Great Eastern	...	200	200 6	185
New City of Bombay	...	500	500 35	950
Phoenix	...	100	100 6	145
Presidency

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DRAWN MATCH WITH NATAL.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 11.

The match between the M. C. C. and Natal was drawn.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET IN INDIA.

MADRAS v. BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

The long anticipated inter-University match came off to-day on the ground of the Madras Cricket Club, at Chepauk, which had been placed at the disposal of the local University by members of the club. The great interest which was centred in the match was evidenced by the vast throng of spectators, consisting chiefly of the school and college-going population, which gathered round the ground to witness it.

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the comparative strength of the teams, but it is generally believed that Bombay is a stronger eleven in both departments of the game. The teams being drafted from the present college students, the Madras eleven is the best possible selection that could be made under the circumstances.

The visitors and two professors who came in charge of them, are the guests of the Madras University.

The committee responsible for the selection of the Madras team was composed of Captain Bradfield and V. C. Old, Vasu and Venkataramanjalu, the skipper of the local eleven, while Mr. Green, the honorary secretary, had charge of the arrangements. Two tents had been pitched to the east of the pavilion far the accommodation of the teams, and for the visitors, among whom was noticed Mr. James Short, who has generously offered a bat to the highest individual scorer.

Driver, who captained the Bombay team, lost the toss and Venkataramanjulu elected to take first innings. Raghavan and Williams faced the attack of Joshi and Desai.

Play commenced at 11-45 in fine weather; the wicket appeared to be in a fairly good condition, though at times inclined to be a little bumpy. Both the batsmen, who were enthusiastically cheered as they went out, started in the right fashion playing to stick in. Fifteen minutes of play yielded only five runs, four of which were scored by Raghavan. Just as Raghavan was getting set, a fast leg-break from Desai shattered his wicket (5-1-4). Venkataramanjulu filled the vacancy, whereupon Williams, who had only a couple of runs to his credit, returned a ball from Joshi, into that bowler's hand (7-2-2). These two early reverses were rather disconcerting to Madras. The spectators applauded loudly when Swarna, the succeeding batsman, got Joshi away nicely to the square-leg boundery, sending the first decade to the board after play had been fully half an hour in progress. The fielding of the visitors was very good.

Another period of dull play followed whereupon Swarna scored a boundary for the third time off Desai, amid loud cheers; following up this performance, by hitting Joshi twice for a boundary. Swarna sent the second decade to the board, but Joshi more than made amends for this, as to the very next ball Swarna who had contributed an invaluable 19, was given out l. b. w. (29-3-19).

Anantaraman now partnered Venkataramanjulu, who was playing a cautious game. The pace again slowed down and at 34 Bombay tried their first change in bowling, putting Dadachanji on in place of Joshi. Anantaram sent a loose ball from the new bowler away to the boundary. Very soon after this he gave a hot chance off Dadachanji at cover point, which was not accepted. At 34 Morenas replaced Desai with the result that Anantaram succumbed to a catch in the slips by Deodhar (44-4-9). D'Cruz joined Venkataramanjulu and the latter, who was playing a very steady game, enlivened proceedings by cutting Moren as for two, sending the half century up after at hour-and a quarter's play. Driver, the Bombay skipper, now assumed charge of the ball, relieving Dadachanji. Just at this juncture a fast one from Morenas catching the edge of D'Cruz's bat skied the ball and he was nicely held by Driver (53-5-2).

BRITISH AVIATION RECORD

Mr. Reginald Carr, an airman, has established a record while taking part in the Michelin cross-country speed competition, which stipulates that a journey of 279 miles should be accomplished without a stop. Mr. Carr, piloting the Grahame-White aero-bus and carrying a passenger, was in the air five hours and ten minutes, and covered about 120 miles, his cross-country flight with a passenger constituting a world's record.

L. T. A. PROFIT.

The Lawn Tennis Association have issued a very satisfactory balance-sheet for the year ending Sept. 30, 1913. Against a deficit of £221 in 1912 they now show an excess of income over expenditure of £330, the new levy on Tournament players having brought in £620.

DEATH ON THE LINKS.

A golf match on the Stoke Poges course at Slough came to a sudden termination owing to the death of one of the players. The Rev. E. P. Anderson, a scratch player about 50 years of age who was matched against Captain Samuda, collapsed at the seventh hole. He was carried into the club house, and when a doctor arrived about fifteen minutes later he found life extinct. The Rev. E. Anderson was the vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Paddington. In the eighties Mr. Anderson was a famous Association footballer. He represented Oxford against Cambridge in the years 1887 and 1888.

BOMBAY HUNT.

GOOD RUN AT THE OPENING MEET.

The Bombay hunting season began to-day with a meet at the Kennels and a large field of about 60 met the Master, H. E. Lady Willingdon was present and with H. E. the Governor will, it is believed, hunt regularly this season. The other ladies out were Mrs. C. E. W. Turner and Mrs. Turner-Green.

The Master soon moved off in the direction of Wakola. Getting to the base of the hill, the pack soon picked up a line, and for about a hundred yards took the field through some very soft paddy-fields. We were glad to see them check at the other side, to ease our mounts until better ground was reached. The pack were not long at fault, and picking up the line all together, were soon racing back to the railway line. Reaching some cover near the cross roads, our quarry headed off towards Sahar Hill, but changing his mind again bore back to the railway. He gave the hounds a check in a kheti where he evidently laid low in hiding, probably on account of the field, who having come up from different points, were all round him. The pack getting near him he suddenly broke cover by a fine jump over a 3-ft. hedge and was well away towards Chuckla, before the hounds found where he had been lying. He took us over some good open going, until he landed us against a tank with not very much choice how to get round.

The field divided, either half finding itself just as badly off as the other, and as they met found a high wire-fence in front, which again caused some delay, and enabled the hounds to get well ahead. After finding a way round, the field had not far to go before coming to the Andheri Road. Crossing this the jack had suddenly turned and taken refuge in the closely wooded hill on the left. Here he made a very determined effort to save his brush, and the pack must have been nearly half an hour hunting him in and out of the dense undergrowth. He was twice viewed crossing the path at the side of the hill, where several of the field were waiting after sundry vain journeys through the bush after the hounds. After a time they worked him down to the base of the hill. The pack had been tired by the scent crossing so often, but when they got down they were evidently very near him, and a final rush up hill ended in his being rolled over, the Master being the only one on the spot. The remainder of the field, about seven in all including one lady Mrs. Turner, who were just below, were soon up. He proved to be a fine dog-jack and the brush, which was a remarkably big and bushy one, was presented by the Master to Mrs. Turner.

After crossing the Andheri Road the quick turn the jack made up hill was probably the cause of most of the field sweeping past, so that the Master was deprived of his huntsman and whips. There is no need to go very far in such country before losing the sound of the hounds.

It was surprising how keen the pack kept, for the morning was close, and the hunting on the hill was so thick, that hounds had to jump about like porpoises to make any headway. This run, though not very long, well confirmed opinions of the condition of the pack as judged on Tuesday's run, and there is promise of many good runs to come.

The next meet will be on Sunday at Sahar Hill.

N. H.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE MACDONALD CUP.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club yesterday morning held the qualifying round of the Macdonald Cup competition, the players returning the eight lowest scores under handicap for the nine holes qualified to play by match-play for the cup. A prize was also awarded for the best score under handicap. There was a fairly good entry and for the first six places, Johnson 45-5-40, Kidson 45-3-42, Begbie 42-scr.-42, Coombs 43-scr.-43, Hargreaves 43-scr-43, Hollinghurst 46-3-43, qualified. Three competitors, England 42-2-44, Russ 46-2-44 and Longbottom 48-4-44, tied for the seventh and eighth places and will have to play off.

The handicap competition was won by Johnson with a nett score of 40 for the nine holes. He started extremely well with a four to the first hole and played steadily until he came to the fifth and sixth, which cost him seven and six respectively. After this he again settled down and took the last three holes in 14 strokes. Begbie played a very good round and had an average of four for the first three holes. He then took three fives and a six, and was scored in 42. The following are the results:—

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
G. A. Johnson	45	— 5	40
F. Kidson	45	— 3	42
T. N. Begbie	42	scr.	42
E. E. Coombs	43	scr.	43
E. Hargreaves	43	scr.	43
F. Hollinghurst	46	— 3	43
R. D. England	42	+ 2	44
C. A. Russ	46	— 2	44
J. Longbottom	48	— 4	44
W. A. Molyneux	48	— 3	45
G. F. D. Tennant	47	— 2	45
T. H. Watts	48	— 3	45
C. W. Breul	51	— 6	45
Capt. H. S. Adair	44	+ 2	46
J. W. Marshall	48	— 2	46
G. W. Talbot	53	— 5	48
C. E. Sherwood	55	— 7	48
J. W. Jessop	48	+ 1	49

SWEDES AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

A number of Swiss regulation rifles of the newest model, which for precision is considered the best in any European army, have lately been purchased by Swedish sportsmen, in view of the Olympic Games of 1916. These rifles were employed lately at the International Rifle Meeting in the United States, where the Swiss marksmen won the chief events.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

Rs. 4,000 AWARDED TO PLAINTIFF.

A suit filed by John Martin, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of "B" company of the G. I. P. Volunteer Corps and now an Army pensioner against Mr. Charles Henry Rogers, editor of *The Railway Times* and Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma Ld., and others came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed from the defendants Rs. 7,500 as damages for the libel with costs of the suit.

Mr. Weldon with the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Raikes with Mr. Tailyarkhan defended.

The plaintiff stated that the first defendant was the editor, and the second defendants the proprietors of a weekly newspaper in Bombay called *The Railway Times* which had an extensive circulation throughout India and Burma. On or about March 8, 1913 they falsely and maliciously wrote and published statements in respect of the plaintiff and his profession of a soldier in a leader headed "De Profundis." The leader referred to the death of the late Mr. C. W. Armstead, a mail guard on the G. I. P. Railway. By that leader the defendants meant or intended to mean that the plaintiff had been guilty of unsoldierly conduct, that he was lazy and negligent in the discharge of his professional duties. It was further said that he acted in a mean, disgraceful and inhuman manner and that that was not the first occasion on which he was responsible for unseemly funerals of deceased volunteers.

On or about March 15, 1913 the defendants falsely and maliciously wrote and published statements in respect of the plaintiff and in regard to his profession in a paragraph in the "By the way" column of their newspaper. The plaintiff by reason of that leader and paragraph had been greatly prejudiced and injured in his character, reputation and credit and in his professional office, and had been brought into public hatred, ridicule and contempt. The plaintiff therefore claimed the amount named as damages.

The defendents in their statement stated that the circulation of their paper was exclusively among railway employees and it did not circulate among the general public. They admitted that they published in the paper a leader but they denied that they wrote falsely and maliciously. They said that the first defendant sometime after February 24 last received information from reliable sources in connection with the funeral of the deceased Armstead, and the information was corroborated by the statements of several employees of the G. I. P. Railway The first defendant was informed that the men of the G. I. P. Railway Volunter Corps were in a state of perturbation owing to the nature of the funeral accorded to the deceased volunteer, and that incident was likely to lead to general discontent among the volunteers. It was under these circumstances, and in order to ventilate a matter of importance and interest to the railway employees that the article dealing with the funeral was published in the *Railway Times*. They stated that what they wrote was fair comment made in absolute good faith and without malice upon the facts which were matters of public interest.

In continuance they stated that the first defendant did not know the plaintiff and had not heard of him before he received information about the attitude adopted by the plaintiff in connection with the funeral. They did not bear the slightest malice towards him

They further stated that the first defendant and the printer of the paper were prosecuted by the plaintiff before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with these articles and the Magistrate after a long hearing found both of them guilty and convicted and sentenced the editor to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on both charges and the printer Rs. 100 on both charges. Out of the fine Rs. 250 were paid to the plaintiff as compensation. Both the accused then appealed to the High Court but the appeal was dismissed and the sentence was confirmed.

They further said that they brought Rs. 2,800 into court and offered to pay the plaintiff his costs of the suit up to date, and further submitted that the sum with costs, taking into consideration the sum of Rs. 250 received by the plaintiff in the Police Court proceedings was sufficient to satisfy his claim in the suit in respect of the articles.

His lordship after hearing counsel on both the sides delivered judgment in which he said that it was a disgraceful libel and if the defendants had apologised in a written statement, the court might have accepted the amount brought into court. However, there was no apology for the libel, and attempts were made to justify and prove the libel. The court therefore awarded Rs. 4,000 with costs as exemplary damages.

ANOTHER INSOLVENCY.

CLOTH MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhimji and Co., moved on behalf of Messrs. Mathuradas Morarji and Ramji Deokaram, and Messrs. Lakhmidas Mulji, that Hirachand Odhavji, Jamnadas Odhavji and Manilal Odhavji be adjudged insolvents.

Counsel read the petition which stated that the debtors had carried on business under the name and style of Manilal Jamnadas and Co., as cloth merchants, at Lakhmidas Khimji Market. They were indebted to Mathuradas Morarji in the sum of Rs. 1,927 or thereabouts, being balance due for goods sold and delivered to Ramji Deokaram in the sum of Rs. 1,700, and to Lakhmidas Mulji in the sum of Rs. 1,300, being balances due for goods sold and delivered. The debtors had orally declared that they had suspended payment, and after the recent fire in the market removed, on or about the 1st inst., all their stock-in-trade from their shop in the market to Kedar Bhuwan, situate at Old Hanuman Lane. The petition further stated that the debtors from their own money made over to certain of their creditors in payment of their debts goods belonging to them, and fraudulently made payments to certain creditors who were their friends and relatives with a view of giving them a preference over other creditors.

His lordship accordingly adjudged them insolvents.

DISHONEST TINDAL.

NOTICE FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, a reference made by Mr. R. G. Wales, District Magistrate, Thana, for enhancement of sentence under the Abkari Act, came up for hearing.

The District Magistrate, in his reference, stated that one Lordia Zardia, tindal of a craft called the "Rustom," stood charged with six Khalasis of the same craft with tampering with liquor and removing from casks which they were carrying from Uran to Thana and other ports small quantities of liquor and substituting water. Mr. Pendse, Second Class Magistrate of Salsette, who tried the case convicted and sentenced the tindal to pay a fine of Rs. 100, under section 43 (1) of the Bombay Abkari Act.

Mr. Wales stated that this kind of offence was common and the Excise Authorities had been on the look out for offenders. Under section 407 of the Penal Code the accused could have been prosecuted on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The trying magistrate was invested with second-class powers only and he could not try the accused on the charge of criminal breach of trust, and so he sentenced the accused under the Abkari Act. In continuance the District Magistrate observed that the sentence was quite inadequate and in the interests of the public revenues as well as of Government contractors it was necessary that the sentence should be enhanced to the maximum limit permissible under section 43 (1) of the Bombay Abkari Act.

Their lordships issued a notice against the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced.

DISPUTED BUILDING CONTRACT.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, concluded the hearing of a suit filed by Muncherji Beheramji, a building contractor, against Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji, an ex-protonotary of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Jinnaha, with Mr. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, represented the plaintiff; while Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustum and Kola, defended.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed, in respect of the balance of a bill due for building a two-storeyed house on Improvement Trust land in Hughes road for the defendant. Mr. Manchersha Nasserwanji Chandabhoy, who was architect of the building and whose award it was agreed under the contract should be final by bot parties, had declared that deducting certain penalties due to delays in building and certain charges, and on the other hand, adding charges for interest on the deposit of Rs. 2,000 the net bill amounted to Rs. 61,442, of which Rs. 11,802 was the balance unpaid.

The facts of the case have been reported.

After recording some evidence, his lordship consented to act as an arbitrator.

POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Mr. W. Pryke, Assistant Station-master at Victoria Terminus, was yesterday charged by Sub-Inspector Durve of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. A. R. King and Mr. F. D. Panday, with abusing and assaulting Prasad Narsing, a luggage clerk of the Railway Company. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that on November 28, a dispute arose between Mr. Pryke and the complainant about some luggage which had to go by the down Madras mail. In course of the discussion Mr. Pryke is alleged to have abused the complainant and to have struck him twice in the face.

Mr. Pryke was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 20.

THEFT FROM DRAPER'S SHOP.

Yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Tukaram Babaji, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a piece of blue cloth valued at Rs. 12, from the shop of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co.

While the accused was walking out of the shop with a bundle under his arm, he was stopped by the ramosi, who grew suspicious and asked for the receipt for the bundle The accused told him that the bundle contained an old pair of shoes, which he was taking to be repaired. The ramosi who had grown more suspicious on this reply, examined the bundle and found that it contained a piece of blue cloth.

The accused pleaded guilty and asked for mercy. His worship ordered him to be sent to the Reformatory where he will to be detained for four years.

FIGHT IN REFORMATORY.

Ahmed Hussein, an inmate of the David Sassoon Reformatory School, was placed by Inspector DeBurg before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to Babu Hari, another inmate of the Reformatory.

It appeared that Babu Hari was a monitor and he asked the accused to cut the hair of one of the boys which the accused declined to do. A warder of the school also tried to persuade the accused to do the work, saying he should carry out the orders of the monitor, but he still refused and an altercation followed and the accused, taking a pair of scissors, stabbed the complainant in the chest, on the right side.

The magistrate sent the accused to prison for two months.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.

Moghaji Prabhaji was charged by Excise Inspector Pandit, before Mr. Khairaz, with importing and selling country liquor during the Mohurrum, in contravention of the orders of the Collector of Customs. The accused was fined Rs. 60.

SADHUS AS THIEVES.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bhagwandas Narayan and two other sadhu mendicants were charged by Inspector O'Brien, the former with the theft of valuable ornaments, and the other two with receiving and disposing of stolen property. The evidence showed that Narayan had stolen ornaments of the value of Rs. 314, from the shop of Lowji Mowji, at Bhendi Bazaar, and handed over the same to the second and third accused. In the course of inquiry it was found out that the stolen property was pledged with a Marwari named Kundanmal Punamchand by the two sadhus. These were convicted and sentenced each to a month's rigorous imprisonment. The Marwari was also convicted of receiving stolen property and fined Rs. 50, with one day's simple imprisonment. As to the other accused, judgment was reserved pending enquires as to previous convictions.

RACES AT MAHALAXIMI.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-MORROW MEETING

Horses left in for the first Bombay extra meeting after declaration of forfeit at 4 p. m. yesterday are as follows:—

The Old Year Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Lord Robert, Lady Douglas, Iwa Bria, Master Delaval, First Venture, Lady R., Wild Bird, Devereux, Impecunious and Lord Reay.

A Selling Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs;—Fathibeg, Iron Chest, Thabashir, Farash, Kokab, Golden Calf, Young Berlin, Sirmust, Mootavuz and Moc-a-Sij.

The December Plate—Distance about 7 furlongs:—Sunspot, Trustee, Mahakoom, The Winner, Iron Chest, Mysore, Malster Sparrow Hawk, Guinea Merchant Mular, Ajmer, Nafa, Young Hydery, Seaman and Harry Johnson.

An Auction Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs:—Safi, Kader Beg, Creditor, Ghalib, Aga Pasha, Guinea Mohur, Mercy, Startler, Papa, Flying Machine and Pretender II.

The Novice Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Ameer, Red Wood, Biglig, Malabar, Jehangir Shah, Mulberry, Kamil, Dhaidan, Ata Allah, Small Diamond, Prem, The Tetrarch, Turkish Spot, American Spot, Allatoon, President, and Alwar.

The Morland Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Zoheir, Lord Rosebery, Zaki Pasha, Reminder, Baloz and Occident.

MOTOR MATTERS.

TYPES OF BODIES.

There always comes every year a reaction after Olympia is over against the show and everything to do with it, writes Mr. Gerald Bliss in the *Standard*, which is not at all unnatural, as show-sickness and overtiredness are bound to set in after such a strenuous time. Even the public cannot help getting tired of so much daily writing about the exhibition to the exclusion of everything else in motoring. The fact, however, remains that never was there a finer or more successful show held in this or any other country, and never did one meet with greater appreciation from the public, not only in the matter of attendance, but of satisfactory criticism. The general verdict, which was so often repeated to me, was that everything looked so nice; and this, I ascribed very much to the simplicity and loftiness of the roof decoration scheme. The great thing that was noticeable was the small proportion of chassis shown to the number of complete cars, a great contrast to the days before standardisation to a large extent had set in; and I do not doubt that we shall see it increasingly so each year until we get some radical innovation or revolutionary change in the present type of internal combustion engine, which the greater public will wish to inspect closely.

The general style and standard of the coachwork was of a very high level; and the imported boat-body certainly did not catch on. At the present point of development motorists are insistent upon comfort, and do not see why they should sit in a cold, comfortless body with ugly lines. The stream-line body, too, from what I could gather generally, is out of favour with the exception of a certain type of motorist, generally young and, so far as motoring is concerned very young; and outside racing it has very little to be said in its favour, especially as it is well known that it attracts very unfavourable police attention. The torpedo body, however, is a shape which will always increase in popularity with those who prefer an open body, as it makes for cosiness and lack of exposure.

SEATS TOO LOW.

One point of criticism anent a large number of bodies both open and covered: There is a tendency in many quarters to make the seats uncomfortably low for the majority of people, and even when of the right height to sink them back at too far an angle, and this, especially in the case of women or elderly people, is apt to be very tiring and to grow very wearisome after many miles of travelling, although it may seem just delightful when tried for a minute or two at Olympia upon a stationary car.

It is all very well for engineers to say, more or less contemptuously, that Olympia is a body-building exhibition in these days; it may to a large extent be true, but the fact remains that it attracts the public more and more each year, and that they are willing to pay to go in their hundreds of thousands to see the result of the year's work in this, the youngest of our great industries. Moreover, it is still proving an excellent centre, not only for transacting, but for influencing business, and any engineer who gives the public some great novelty or something that makes a stir in auto-propulsion will not have to complain that he does not find the public intensely appreciative of his chassis, regardless of anybody else, the centre of the show, and his stand mobbed by eager visitors. As the Americans say, it is up to him; and whatever be said at such times of natural reaction, especially before exhibitors have had time to feel the full benefit of Olympia, I do not fancy that the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders will be prepared to fall in with the proposal from abroad to hold triennial shows in France, Germany, and Great Britain in turn. I fancy rather that members will be in favour of increasing the space at Olympia under the scheme in hand, and enlarging the annual exhibition to the utmost.

Another point, which becomes more marked each year at the show, is the fact that purchasers are beginning to realise the value of British cars, and do not think, as they did not so many years ago, that so far as the automobile was concerned no good thing could come out of this country. Constantly during the show just over I have been asked about cars, prices, requirements, and so forth, with the saving clause—"preferably British," I am always delighted to hear it, as no country nowadays can turn out better work at fairer prices, and it is time that it were generally recognised. On the other hand, the more the foreigner finds this appreciation growing, the keener he becomes on courting our market in a way very different to the old cavalier days when we came last on the automobile map and had to take what we could get at very much inflated prices.

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A CHRISTMAS TEMPTATION,
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AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
By Harold Bindloss.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By Mrs. C. E. Weighall.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By Hilda Cowham.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By Louis Wain.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
By W. H. Robertson.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
By A. Norman.

ONCE A YEAR,
By Barry Page.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
By Annie S. Swan.

SOMEBODY'S SONG,
By Annie S. Swan.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,
By Katharine Tynan.

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Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P. etc., etc.,

AND

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Friday, 12th December, 1913.

GOVERNMENT AND BANKING LEGISLATION.

THE recent deplorable events in the Swadeshi banking world have stimulated discussion on the question of the legislative measures that might be adopted with a view to prevent similar disasters in the future. The Government of India are taking the matter in hand, but it is not to be assumed that they will act precipitately, for that is not their custom. There is a greater likelihood, indeed, of their adopting a course of excessive caution, and it is, therefore, necessary to emphasize the fact that if legislation of a beneficial character can be devised there should be no unnecessary delay in bringing it into operation. The history of the past few years affords abundant proof of the evils of dilatoriness. As far back as 1907 or 1908, Lord Morley, in a despatch to the Government of India, urged upon them the importance of passing an Act to control life insurance in this country. It had been represented to the India Office that anyone could carry on the business of life insurance in India without restriction or legislative restraint. There was no guarantee that persons or companies collecting premiums from insurers were conducting a legitimate business, or that funds would be forthcoming to meet maturing policies. The danger was by no means an academic one. In some parts of India, notably in Bengal, hundreds of bogus insurance companies were brought into existence, and thousands of thrifty persons were victimised through the agency of these concerns. The Government, however, were slow to move, and several years passed before India was given a Life Insurance Act. How far the system of insurance, which is a most valuable one to any community, was prejudiced by the delay, it is impossible to state. But there can be no doubt that much loss would have been obviated if prompt measures had been adopted by the Government of India to grapple with an obvious and far-reaching evil. Similar delay occurred in the enactment of efficient Company legislation. It was notorious several years ago that in more than one Province the joint-stock system was being gravely abused by unscrupulous persons. The law relating to companies was hopelessly inadequate, and the absence of effective legislation afforded innumerable opportunities for fraudulent promoters. The Government of India were repeatedly reminded of the urgency of the question, and if they had acted with greater promptitude a number of undesirable enterprises would probably have been nipped in the bud. In August last the Department of Commerce and Industry took steps to obtain the views of the commercial community as to the desirability of introducing banking legislation. They have now before them the views of the most influential mercantile bodies in India on the subject, and the Government may reasonably be asked to take action in this matter with the least possible delay. It may be a truism that the proper management of a commercial enterprise cannot be secured by legislation, but it is recognised by men who are able to speak with authority that the Government of India could provide the public with certain safeguards of a valuable character. Any enterprise styling itself a bank might legitimately be required to bring itself within the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. It might also be called upon to show itself in possession of reasonable financial resources before being permitted to commence operations, and no sound banking enterprise would suffer if banks generally were prohibited by law from dissipating the whole of their profits in dividends instead of building up adequate reserves. Steps ought to be taken to prevent banking companies from issuing advertisements in which it is suggested that they are possessed of vast financial resources, while, in fact, the supposed wealth exists only on paper. A legislative measure embodying these restrictions, and also providing for an efficient audit by qualified accountants, would have a salutary effect. But, after all, the success of a bank depends in the main on honest and efficient administration, and this cannot be provided by an Act of the Legislature. Men who are ignorant of banking have no right to become associated with the conduct of banks, and to accept without question the figures and statements laid before them by others. A bank director is in the position of a trustee; but this obvious consideration appears to have been overlooked by men who ought to have realised the responsibility resting on their shoulders. There is no doubt that the disclosures which have been made in Bombay, as well as in other parts of India, will have a prejudicial effect on Swadeshi joint-stock banking for some time to come. It is to be feared, moreover, that the abuses brought to light may check the healthy tendency on the part of Indian investors to utilise their money in the development of industrial and commercial enterprises. India possesses enormous economic potentialities, but her resources cannot be properly exploited, unless capital is readily forthcoming for that purpose.

A FRIENDLY GERMANY.

THERE is no doubt that the year now closing has seen the development of a better understanding between the German and the English peoples, and has heard less of dangerous and indiscriminate talk of war. The causes which have brought this change about will probably provide the future historian with a theme for an interesting chapter. Some students of foreign policy may claim, and not without reason, that Mr. Lloyd George's memorable Mansion House speech and the consistent refusal on the part of British statesmen to be disturbed by the mutterings of the German jingoes have helped to avert danger: others may hold that the change is due in no small part to the efforts of pacificists; while there is a third section which will ascribe it to more recent events in the Balkans and the admitted necessity for preserving European unity and peace. These are not the only causes which can be advanced, and the question lends itself to much discussion. But the fact remains that the tension has been relaxed. This was made evident by the German Chancellor's speech a few days ago, for although in many cases speeches by statesmen are merely diplomatic and correctly felicitous, yet in this instance the speech can be said to represent the better feeling which exists between the two peoples. An interesting volume has just been published on this subject entitled "A friendly Germany; Why Not?" the writer being Lady Phillips. The question "Why not a friendly Germany?" is comparatively an easy one to answer in the abstract; but a line of argument is adopted in this book which differs materially from the doctrines of Norman Angell and other advocates of peace who reason on economic grounds. Lady Phillips is obsessed by what is popularly known as the "Yellow Peril," and her conclusion is summed up in the last sentences of the book: "These two great nations must join hands if the true interests of humanity are to be served. Western civilisation will thus form a bulwark against the encroaching hordes. Hand in hand Germany and England may lead the world to a realisation of glorious ideals." The writer suggests that the danger from the "Yellow Peril" calls for a White League to preserve Christendom, whilst securing justice and sympathy for the coloured races. This attitude does not represent true pacificism, and efforts to prove the undoubted wisdom and value of Anglo-German friendship would be of greater value if based on higher grounds.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia;" with the homeward mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 a. m. on Thursday the 11th.

Serious crime in Nepal, says the *Englishman*, is punishable by the imposition of extraordinarily stiff, and, in grave cases, seemingly barbarous penalties. The only British subject in this gang, named Kalu Mia, was, for instance, convicted in three cases and sentenced to imprisonment for life, while eleven others received sentences of thirty-six years each in the Nepal courts, and two others were imprisoned as well as fined, for harbouring members of the gang. Six others were still under trial at the end of the official year, and only fifteen of the gang are still at large. The latter are quiet, a circumstance not unconnected with the Nepalese method of silencing evil-doers.

Notes of the Day.

Litigation in Madras in 1912 beat all records, 484,662 cases being instituted in that year and exceeding those of 1906 by 100,000. This phenomenon has been ascribed to the prosperity of the province. A Madras contemporary points out that it is many years since Madras was threatened with drought and scarcity.

The number of deaths in Bombay last week shows a small decline. According to the returns issued yesterday, the total was 525, twenty less than in the previous week; and the death-rate was 27·87 compared with 28·93 in the week before and 31·69 in the corresponding week of last year. The number of births increased from 434 in the preceding week to 451, which is twelve less than the number in the corresponding week of last year.

Members of the Bombay Hunt, which held its opening meet yesterday, seem to look forward to the coming season with the liveliest feelings of pleasure. Their pack appears to be in excellent condition, and during a stiff run yesterday gave promise of good sport through the season. Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were out so often with the Poona Hounds during their residence at Ganeshkhind, are expected to hunt frequently, and Lady Willingdon was one of three ladies who joined in the opening run.

We are glad to see that the Union Government have decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the grievances of Indians in Natal. The desirability of taking this step has been urged in our columns from the outset, and the announcement ought to be accepted as a sign of good faith on the part of the South African authorities. We certainly hope that it will not be the signal for a fresh epidemic of quibbling or lead to the formulating of impossible demands by the leaders of the Indian agitation. It is to be assumed that the Committee will be composed of men of standing and of integrity, and the enquiry which it is to conduct should be of great service to the Empire.

The speech of Sir Thomas Sutherland at the P. and O. meeting on Wednesday, which is reported by Reuter to-day, shows that the company is in an exceptionally flourishing condition, a fact which makes it all the more regrettable that the Chairman thought it necessary to refer, as he did, to the late dispute with the officers of the line. Sir Thomas Sutherland apparently indulged in sarcasm at the expense of the "officers and gentlemen" who adopted Trade Union tactics. There is an obvious retort to this, and it may be recalled that the strikers emphatically declared that they had exhausted every other means of obtaining redress before they resorted to the course which Sir Thomas Sutherland condemns.

Tragic news comes to hand from Ceylon. It is reported that Mr. Justice Walter Pereira has enforced a change in the Court he presides over at Colombo, by insisting on legal gentlemen not wearing white trousers. "White trousers and black coat," it is pathetically added, "had been the usual costumes of many gentlemen of the Bar for many years and a good deal of indignation is felt, relative to Mr. Pereira's order." The aggrieved members of the Bar might point out that white trousers are admissible even in the House of Commons at Westminster, where they were introduced one hot summer by Mr. Gibson Bowles. Mr. Bowles was loudly cheered when he first appeared in the white garments which are frowned upon by the Colombo Judge.

There are admittedly a number of young men in India on whom appeals to become volunteers have no effect. In Calcutta it is intended to take thorough measures to discover all these persistent "shirkers." The European Association has appointed an "Auxiliary Service Committee" on which is included a recruiting sub-committee consisting of an officer from each corps in the city. It is proposed to make a volunteer census of all the Europeans in Calcutta, and it is suggested that branches of the European Association in other large centres might well take similar action. The new Scottish corps, which has started with the admirable resolve not to accept recruits from the ranks of other corps, hopes to obtain some accession of strength as the result of this census. However, 107 men already have undertaken to join the corps, so that there is no fear that it will fail through lack of support. The minimum number of members has already been exceeded.

It is not generally known, says a contemporary, that the earliest paintings in India are those which decorate the Jogmari Caves, in the Ramdayal Hills, Orissa. These paintings are supposed to date from the second century B. C., and in any case they cannot be later than the first century B. C. Interest in these paintings is very great, but they lie in remote jungles, difficult of access. In view of the importance attaching to them, however, steps will probably be taken before long to secure a complete set of these historical works of art before time, and perhaps, vandalism have entirely obliterated them. A suggestion is made that, with a view to securing copies, an archæological expedition should leave for the Jogmari Caves either this cold weather or next.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE BHATIA MAHAJAN AND ITS WAYS.

The social fate of the two Bhatia gentlemen who returned from Europe last month is still trembling in the balance. The Mahajan has resorted to its favourite tactics of procrastination. Their case is postponed *sine die*, and if the reactionary forces in the Mahajan can have their own way, it would be postponed till the Greek Kalends. There is a split in the Mahajan itself. Some of its members, who are strongly opposed to an early meeting of the caste, are reported to have withdrawn from its council. I do not think I am mistaken in holding that their reluctance to submit the case before the caste meeting is due to a fear that the balance of opinion might be in favour of readmitting the gentlemen, with or without an expiatory rite. They seem to have good grounds for such apprehensions. The Bhatia Mitra Mandal, a society consisting of the progressive and enlightened section of the community, has signified its approval of foreign travel by welcoming the gentlemen on their landing on these shores, and treating them, shortly afterwards, to a repast, where some bold, if not defiant, speeches were made. In the old days the elders would have excommunicated the men without much ceremony. But they are afraid now to take such drastic action, lest the dissenters might be driven into active opposition and disobedience, leading eventually to a schism. They will, therefore, play the waiting game; they will bide their time. But the progressives will let not them alone. They have sent a legal notice to the Mahajan, demanding that a meeting of the caste shall be convened at an early day, and threatening to call one themselves, if it failed to comply with their requisition. Against this pressure of public opinion the Mahajan will not probably be able to hold out much longer.

REFORMERS AND SEA VOYAGES.

Crossing the seas is considered a grave religious offence, because it is held that it is next to impossible for the pious Hindu to observe the rites enjoined by his religion in a foreign land. The two Bhatias anticipated this objection by taking a Brahman cook with them to Europe, and they aver that they had eaten no forbidden food, and that they had made complete arrangements for the observance of the daily ritual in the true orthodox style. If they have thus scrupulously conformed to their religion their ostracism, even from the point of view of the extreme orthodox, would be a piece of cruel injustice, against which I do not know if the victims have a legal remedy. One of them, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, declared at the entertainment given by the Bhatia Friendly Union that travelling to foreign lands was no sin, but if, going about among people of an alien race were, in itself, to be taken as contamination, he was prepared to expiate it by the usual form of penance. Reformers say that Mr. Gordhandas has weakly offered to make a concession to prejudice and superstition, which was not at all warranted by the circumstances of his case. On the other hand, it may be argued that in making this surrender he has deprived the Mahajan of the semblance of an excuse to perpetrate a wrong. In my opinion, the Mahajan will be consulting its own dignity, if not its very existence under the present constitution, by calling a meeting of the caste without further delay, and submitting the case to its judgment. It has already been suggested that the council should be readjusted on more liberal and progressive lines, and if the Mahajan proves refractory, it will furnish the reformers with a very good reason for remodelling it.

SOME ANOMALIES.

It does seem anomalous that the Bhatia Mahajan of Cutch Mandvi is far more enlightened than its counter-part in the first city in India. The Cutch Mahajan has made no objection to the admission of Europe-returned members of the community. Nay, it has received them with open arms. Twelve years ago it welcomed the return from England of two Bhatia barristers, whose suit for readmission to the caste in Bombay was rejected, although they had offered to make Prayaschit. The Bombay Mahajan, however, considered it prudent to overlook the act of the Cutch tribunal, and it continued its customary relations with that body, as if nothing particular had occurred. If it will exercise similar prudence in the present instance, and deal with the two members in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, it will avert a possible disaster to itself. Conservative Hinduism has been gradually relaxing its rigidity in regard to sea-voyages. Penance has been substituted for a perpetual ban of the accused and his family. One of their Shankaracharyas (High Pontiffs) has fulminated the doctrine that foreign travel, under certain safeguards, was permissible. Caste has begun to perceive the futility of uncompromising opposition, as well as to realize, however dimly for the present, that in the struggle for competition with the other races, Hindus would be seriously handicapped in their mental and material progress by deliberately shutting themselves from the light of the West. It is again a ludicrous anomaly that whereas no objection is made to Hindus going to South Africa, Zanzibar, China or Japan, the opposition is mainly directed against going to the countries inhabited by the white races. Is this restriction based upon the idea that the pious Hindu is contaminated only by contact with Europeans? And does the freedom to go to such regions beyond the seas as are inhabited by Asiatics and Africans originate in a sub-conscious feeling of sympathy entertained by coloured people for one another? The Bhatias were originally a martial people, who had long since abandoned the sword for the peaceful arts of trade. Their enterprise took them to distant countries in the East, and caste never thought of interfering with their freedom. Their trading instincts are as strong as ever and as commerce is getting more and more an international concern, any restrictions to freedom of travel will be most prejudicial to the interests of the community. The progressives among them are determined that these restrictions shall stand no longer in the way, and their move, following the notice served upon the Mahajan, will be awaited with curious interest.

BHANGIS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Two months ago, I had announced in this column the formation of a Co-operative Credit Society for the benefit of the Bhangis, the lowest among the depressed classes, untouchable even among the untouchable. The Hindu or the Parsi, who may touch a Mahar, will give a wide berth to the scavenger, although he is a necessity of our lives. He will not be permitted to sit in a tram-car; he is barely tolerated in a railway carriage. If he goes for his morning tea to the Irani's shop, it is poured out to him in his own cup. He has hardly any feeling for his abject isolation. It is his lot. He is born to it. If he is suffered to remain in absolute neglect, he takes it only as his destiny. The Social Service League and the Depressed Classes Mission have been turning their attention to the community of scavengers and Halalcoree in Bombay, and a credit society was started for their benefit. Although it was formally inaugurated last week by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, it commenced operations tentatively some months ago, its organizers deferring to make a public announcement, until they were assured of the success of the experiment. When I first came to hear of the scheme, I was informed that the amount of deposits had reached a moderately respectable figure, and I doubt not but that owing to the impetus now given to it by the public meeting, additional contributions will flow in to the extent required. As Mr. Hill observed, here is an unique opportunity for men to combine good business with philanthropy; for the depositors as I understand, are promised interest at the rate of six per cent. or more on the money lent. Loans are advanced at from 12 to 15 per cent. This is a very high rate of interest, but it is much below that charged by the usurer, which is from 50 to 75 per cent. As the society will be firmly established in means and credit, and as the borrowers generally will be found to be scrupulously honest in the discharge of their debts, I trust that the interest on loans, as well as deposits, will be very much reduced. Depositors cannot claim much credit for disinterestedness if they are paid more than 3 or 4 per cent. The loans will necessarily be advanced on personal security, and as the rate of interest will be regulated, at least to some extent, by the credit of the borrower, he will find it to his advantage to maintain a good character and reputation. The society will thus exercise a wholesome moral influence on the general body of scavengers. It will be held as a badge of respectability to join it as members. The thriftless, dissipated, worthless man will have no place in the system of co-operation. He must go, as before, to the Marwari, and the two may settle their account, as best they can, between themselves.

EDUCATION.

The first step towards the uplifting of this community is education. At present they are given up to intemperance, ignorance and extravagance. They are thus an easy prey to the wiles of the usurer, and remain in lifelong misery and indebtedness. The Depressed Classes Mission has opened two or three schools for them, and the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality may do likewise if it has not done so already. If, as I hear, the Bhangis and Halalcores of Bombay have awakened to a desire for education, the schools opened for their benefit will not languish for want of scholars. As it is almost impossible, in consequence of religious scruples, to obtain hired buildings for them, a few rooms in the municipal chawls constructed for them may be reserved for schools. If it is not possible to make this provision, tin sheds may be erected at a cost of a few hundred rupees for the accommodation of the children. Some people are afraid that the education of this class will deprive the city of their indispensable services as a sanitary agency. The argument is selfish and unjust. But there is no reason to fear that a rudimentary knowledge of the vernacular will raise them above their hereditary calling; or that if they were, in a body, to turn to some other occupation, it will be readily available. There will always be people left to do the sanitary work, and with the progress of the flushing system, fewer persons will be required to perform the actual work of carrying night-soil. I can discover no argument, in reason and justice, for denying to this class the advantages of education.

DION.

DEATH CAUSED BY A KICK.

APPLICATION FOR ENHANCED SENTENCE REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, on behalf of the Bengal Government, moved for the enhancement of the sentence passed on the accused in the case of Emperor *versus* Robert O'Brien. This case formed the subject of an interpellation at the last sitting of the Bengal Council.

The accused, an assistant in the Alexandra Jute Mills, one day found Rash Behari Neogi, a mistry employed in the same mills, sleeping on his bed. Accused gave a kick to Rash Behari, from the effects of which the latter died. The medical evidence showed that the deceased died of rupture of the spleen, which was three times its ordinary weight. On those facts the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore convicted the accused of simple hurt and fined him Rs. 150. The whole amount was directed to be paid to the widow of the deceased.

Their lordships, in declining to interfere, held that a fine of Rs. 150 for a single blow was a sufficiently severe sentence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Corps of Sappers will in future receive annually one additional medal for meritorious service, to be held by each corps in turn, and nine additional "long service and good conduct" medals with gratuity and nine without gratuity.

NQUIRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ORDERED BY THE UNION.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

ORE CHARGES AT DURBAN.

PRETORIA, Dec. 10.

he Government has decided to oint a Committee of Inquiry into grievances of the Natal Indians.— uter.

PRETORIA, Dec. 11.

he Commission appointed to enquire Indian grievances will consist of William Solomon, Mr. Esselen, K. C., Colonel Wylie of Natal.—Reuter.

The Hon. Sir William Henry Solomon been senior puisne judge of the ansvaal Supreme Court since 1908. was the fourth son of the late Rev. Solomon of Bedford, Cape Colony, educated at Cambridge, M. A., and to the bar, Inner Temple, in 1877. is 60 years old.]

Colonel Wylie is a lawyer and became K. C. in 1902. He gained his military nk in the Durban Light Infantry of hich he is Lieut-Colonel. Commandant olonel Wylie, who was born of Scottish rents, gained great distinction in the er War and also commanded his iment in the rebellions of 1906 and 7. He was second in command of e South African Coronation Con gent in 1911.]

FURTHER CHARGES OF OPPRESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

Mr. Gokhale has received the follow g cablegram, jointly from the Natal dian Association and Mr. West, dated rban, Dec. 9.

"General Lukin absolutely refuses allow the Association's represen tive to be present at the time of tributing rations even though not word is spoken to the people, except rough the police interpreter. If the lice do not inform the Association, have no means of knowing for cer in whether the people are starving. "The estates are practically gaols ithout being proclaimed, and it is ite clear that there is something rious to conceal. A search-warrant s been issued, the Association's apers have been taken, and Russian ethods are adopted at Durban. They revent prisoners being interviewed, en by their solicitors. Strikers going gaol daily, one hundred and fifty ent to-day."

The Bombay fund for the aid of the uth African Indians now amounts to . 1,31,344.

RAND MAGNATE SHOT.

WOUNDED IN HIP AND NECK.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 11.

Sir Lionel Phillips was shot outside Rand Club, to-day, being wounded the hip and neck. His condition is t grave.

[Sir Lionel Phillips, who is a partner the firm of Werner Bert and Co., was eated a baronet in 1912. It will be membered that he was one of the four tlanders condemned to death in nnection with the Jamieson raid, and bsequently released. His wife is the thoress of "South African Recollec ons" and "A Friendly Germany." r Lionel was born in 1855.]

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

TAMPICO ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 11.

A large force of rebels attacked ampico yesterday.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

According to the latest despatches om Mexico the insurgents are vigo ously attacking Tampico, and hard ghting has been going on since last ight.

The line "Kronprinzessin-Cecilie" has lready embarked refugees. The Ameri an Commander, Admiral Fetcher is prepared to take refugees on his vessels nd land marines if advisable.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Over a hundred refugees from Chihuahua have succumbed to hunger and thirst in the desert and to the bullets of rebels. Two Federal generals have arrived at Orinaga in a state of collapse.—Reuter.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1912 has been conferred on Mr. Elihu Root, and that for 1913 on M. Henri Lafontaine, of Belgium.—Reuter.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11.

The King presented the Noble prizes to-day.

Mr. Clive, the British Charge D'Affaires, received the prize on behalf of Rabindranath Tagore.—Reuter.

[The Hon. Elihu Root has been both Secretary of State and Secretary of War of the United States. He was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission and senior counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague.]

NAVAL DISASTER.

LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE.

ESCAPE OF ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Submarine C14 foundered to-day twenty miles from Plymouth. All on board were saved.—Reuter.

LATER.

The C 14 was entering the harbour with a flotilla when a Government hopper collided with it. The pumps were unable to stem the rush of water and the crew were ordered on deck. The discipline was perfect. Signals were made for assistance and the crew were taken off in coastguard boats.—Reuter.

REPORT OF THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Secretary of the Currency Commission, interviewed by Reuter's representative, contradicts the statement made on Dec. 8, to the effect that the report will be published immediately after December 17. He says the Commission will meet on Dec. 17, 18, and 19 to consider the lines of the report, and that there must be a considerable interval before its publication.

Sir Shapurji Broacha will return to Bombay by the P. and O. s. s. "Arabia," leaving Marseilles on Dec. 26, but he will be kept in touch with the decisions of his colleagues.—Reuter.

GERMAN OFFICERS FOR TURKEY.

TRIPLE ENTENTE'S ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Reuter learns that the Triple Entente has agreed formally to enquire at Constantinople if it is true that the command of the First Turkish Army Corps at Constantinople has been given to German officers, and how far the step will affect the situation in Constantinople.

Russo-German conversations in this connection at Berlin have been most friendly. Germany was aware of the intention to make such an enquiry.—Reuter.

PANDEMONIUM IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

WHISTLES AND MOTOR-HORNS BLOWN.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day, the Ruthenians moved the adjournment, accusing the Government of indifference towards electoral reform.

The Premier asked the House to reject the motion, whereupon an indescribable uproar ensued which lasted an hour. Whistles were blown, desk lids were banged, while the ringing of electric bells and the hooting of motor-horns added to the din.

The House adjourned so that the leaders might confer.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.

RUSSOPHILE PARTY ALMOST OBLITERATED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The general elections in Sofia, held for the first time under proportional representation, have produced surprising results.

A great increase in the Socialists and Agrarians has placed the Government in a minority and the Russophile party is almost obliterated.

The Ministry will endeavour to carry on with the help of other groups.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN SHIPBUILDING.

VIENNA, Dec.

Addressing the Hungarian Delegations, Count Tisza announced the Government would probably submit new shipbuilding programme to the next delegation as after the first dreadnought division was built the question of building a second would become urgent.—Reuter.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Professor Clark, University Reader in Latin, has been appointed to succeed Professor Robinson Ellis, at Oxford :—Reuter.

[Professor Robinson Ellis was Corpus Professor of Latin Literature.]

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Transvaal gold output for November amounted to £2,860,788, compared with £3,216,905 in 1912.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The death is announced of the dramatist, Mr. Stanley Houghton.—Reuter.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

THE P. & O. CO.

CHAIRMAN AND THE OFFICERS.

ASPERSIONS ON RECENT ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, presiding at the P. and O. meeting, said that the accounts were the best since the South African transport work.

Referring to what he called the ugly subject of the officers' strike, he said he could not recall a single case of an officer leaving the service in order to better his position in another steamship company. After giving details of the conditions of pay in the P. and O., he said that when officers and gentlemen adopted trade unionist tactics and left their ships at the busiest period of the year we had entered on a new age. He admitted that the officers had some reason to complain of the slowness of promotion, but this was now being removed by commanders and chief engineers retiring at an earlier age. The company recognised the necessity of dealing with the strike in a conciliatory way. The settlement would cost a considerable sum annually, but the imperative obligation of the mail service left no option except to end an impossible situation.

He mentioned that the new Cape-Australian service had done exceptionally well.—Reuter.

MONGOLIA'S FUTURE.

BRITISH INTEREST WOULD BE WELCOMED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lecturing before the Central Asian Society on his visit to Urga, Mr. Maurice Gull said Russia was aiming at making the north of Mongolia not a buffer state but a sphere for her special interests, where she could, in the course of time, say "Hands off" to everybody else, doing so with the knowledge and support of Japan. In certain native quarters in Urga, the desire to retrieve the mistake of the Convention would lead them to welcome a British Consul and British mining experts, and wool manufacturers.

The Kutukhtu was strongly pro-Russian, and it was to be feared that any reaction following his death would come too late.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR ULSTER ARMS.

PASSENGERS DELAYED BY LUGGAGE SEARCH.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Customs authorities at Fleetwood have seized large quantities of ammunition consigned to Ulster. Passengers arriving at Irish ports are much delayed by the searching of the luggage.

Speaking at Bristol, Mr. Hobhouse said there had undoubtedly been very considerable importation of arms and ammunition into Ulster, and the prohibition of importation had been issued none too soon.—Reuter.

GERMAN WARSHIPS' CRUISE TO WEST AFRICA.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Dec. 10.

Two of the newest German battleships, the "Kaiser" and "Koenig Albert," with the small cruiser "Strasburg," have started on their four month's cruise to and West Africa South America.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Labourites are organising to contest Mr. Lloyd George's and other Welsh seats at the next general election.—Reuter.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.

A motion to include half a million marks in the estimates as a first contribution to the cost of German participation in the San Francisco Exhibition has been introduced and referred to the Budget Committee.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CRUISER FLOATED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Italian cruiser "San Giorgio" has been refloated under her own steam amid the cheers of spectators and crew.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH CABINET'S POLICY.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

The new Cabinet will announce its policy to-day. The policy does not mention the fifty million loan, but promises an early debate at which measures to meet the situation will be announced, including income-tax and other democratic taxes. The Cabinet intends loyally to enforce three years' military service. It is of opinion that the question of electoral reform, on which the Chamber and Senate disagree, ought to be decided by the country at the approaching elections.—Reuter.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has started for Gibraltar.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT MIDNAPUR.

MACHINE THROWN AT APPROVER.

SECOND UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

On Tuesday night a bomb was thrown at Abdur Rahaman, approver in the Midnapur Conspiracy Case.

The *Englishman* publishes the following account of the attempted outrage:—"The proceedings in connection with the Mohurrum at Midnapur on Tuesday night were marred by an attempted bomb outrage.

"The bomb was thrown during the procession and it is supposed that the intended victim was Abdur Rahaman who recently figured in what is known as the Midnapur case. Fortunately the bomb did not explode and it was immediately picked up and put into water. It now awaits inspection by the Chief Inspector of Explosives The bomb evidently belongs to the same class as that used with such deadly effect at Delhi, and is similar in make to other bombs which have from time to time been seized. The incident caused some commotion at the time, and steps were immediately taken by the police, who are actively engaged on the case, but up to now no arrests have been made.

Abdur Rahaman, it will be remembered, was the victim of a similar outrage about this time last year. A bomb was then exploded near his house, blowing in the outside wall, and his daughter, who was in the room, had a miraculous escape.

M. M. CO'S BOMBAY SERVICE.

ALTERATION TO TAKE PLACE NEXT YEAR.

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* recently wired to that journal:—"The cessation of the Messageries Maritime Indian service has been discussed by the directors in connection with the coming changes in the Australian service. It is unlikely that any decision will be taken before the end of February."

I am authoritatively informed that the Messageries Company is not contemplating withdrawing from the Bombay service. There will be an alteration in the Company's services next year when the Company's steamers will cease running between Bombay and Australia.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

Sir James Meston, Lady Meston and staff leave Lucknow on December 13 for Muttra, Agra and Allahabad. At each of these places, conferences with local officials will be held on the scarcity question, and in addition at Allahabad, His Honour will present prizes at the Calvin Orphanage and the Allahabad High School, and will open the school in which Dr. Sundar Lal is interested.

His visit to Allahabad will extend from the 16th to the 18th. The party will reach Lucknow on the 19th and will stay there for the Christmas holidays.

A RAJA MURDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

The *Madras Mail's* Calicut correspondent telegraphs to-day: "A report has been received of the murder at Kadamana, in the Waluvanad taluq of Kunhunni Thampuran Valia, of the Raja of Katanamana Kovilakan, while he was walking through a field. The accused is a Moplah and religious frenzy is believed to have caused the crime."

SEDITIOUS LEAFLET IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

A seditious leaflet has been distributed and posted in Calcutta, Dacca, Naraingani, Commilla, Faridpur and other places in Eastern Bengal. It is printed in English, and begins "Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached. The Ferringhees should be driven out of India, and no extremist should attend the Karachi Congress." This appears over the signature of Bande Mataram. The letters bore the post mark of Goalundo, and the contents were in English.

The writer adds that all the actions of his coterie had been successful, whereas all the undertakings of the Mahrattas and the extremists [illegible] roved failures. Successful incident[illegible] cited in the Delhi outrage, and [illegible] Mymensingh and College Squa[illegible] cidents. The police are making vig[illegible]ous inquiries. Several houses have been searched and no arrests have yet been made.

POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

In connection with Gopalpur and Kawakuri political dacoities in the Faridpur district, thirty-five warrants have been issued by the Magistrate of Madaripur. Twenty-four youths have already been arrested. The accused will be placed before the magistrate on the 23rd inst.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR LADY READERS.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is offering a valuable prize to its lady readers. Full details of the competition will be found on page 9.

THE AGRA RIOTS.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE TROUBLE.

IMPROVED SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The *Pioneer's* Agra correspondent wires the following report of the Agra disturbances:—

"The Mohurrum troubles began on Saturday. The "tazias" had passed a Hindu house when some Mahomedans discovered that preparations were being made for a marriage procession. They began to cause trouble and a fight occurred in which several were injured, one of whom has since died. On Monday uneasiness prevailed and in the afternoon the magistrate summoned a small body of British troops as a measure of precaution only. Scattered street fights occurred but the troops were not used for quelling the disturbances.

"Further trouble started on Tuesday owing to the unwillingness of the Mahomedans to take their "tazias" to the Karballa, for burial. Rumours quickly spread that the Hindus were attacking the Mahomedans in various parts of the city. These had the effect of bringing the movement to a standstill and the "tazias" were left in the street.

"A long pause ensued which only had the effect of straining further the relations between the parties and culminated in some of the "tazias" being pelted with stones in different localities. The assailants made their attacks from the roofs of their houses.

Numerous, though isolated, collisions also occurred between the rival factions, and in one of these, it is reported from Agra College, Mr. Cuthbertson-Jones, the Principal, was unfortunately seriously injured by a brickbat and has since had to have his left eye removed in hospital.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

"Early in the afternoon the trouble was so widespread that the situation was considered to be beyond control of the police and it appeared advisable to the authorities to requisition the assistance of British troops to assist in patrolling the affected areas. Prior to the arrival of troops a serious collision occurred in which a Hindu shopkeeper was killed. The appearance of the British troops had an immediate and salutary effect, and no further outbreak occurred, although excitement ran high. This state of affairs necessitated retention of the military patrols.

"In addition to the local staff, the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspector General of Police and several other gazetted police officers are present in Agra and are taking an active part in the arrangements. No apprehension is felt as to the ability and resources of the authorities to cope with the situation which, at the time of wiring, is serious. The authorities, however, are determined to carry the processions through to-morrow."

HOW PRINCIPAL JONES WAS INJURED.

LATER.

The Mahomedan leaders have now agreed to take out the "tazias" on the conditions laid down by the authorities and are even actively assisting the police in making the arrangements.

Hindu hostel servants were attacked and pursued to a boarding house by about 500 Mahomedans. Students tried to prevent the Mahomedans from entering the compound and stones and bricks were thrown. One of these struck the Principal, who had his left eye injured as stated. Order was quickly restored at the hostel by the officials.

[(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Dec. 11.

The "tazias," which have been held up since Tuesday, are moving in procession to Kerballa. Stringent precautions have been taken to prevent rioting.

In addition to the local troops a squadron of the 3rd Dragoons has been called in from Muttra.

MOHURRUM FIGHTING AT BUDGE-BUDGE.

FIVE POLICEMEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

A serious collision between rival factions of Mahomedans is reported from Budge-Budge. It appears that two groups celebrating the Mohurrum met when proceeding towards the Karbala, and in the fight that ensued lathies were freely used, several persons being somewhat seriously wounded.

When the police intervened, the combatants joined hands and attacked the constables, five being seriously injured. Armed police were at once despatched to Budge-Budge and an inquiry is now taking place.

ALL-INDIA PLAGUE STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The total plague mortality during the week ending December 6, 1913, stood at 23,445 against 4,545 cases.

Bombay Presidency had 949, Madras 228, Bihar 495, the United Provinces 1,327, the Punjab 113, Burma, 46, Mysore 143, Hyderabad 120 and Rajputana 26.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN REQUEST.

THAT PENSIONS BE EXEMPTED FROM INCOME TAX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The Anglo-Indian Association of the Punjab and North West Fronteir Province recently memorialised Government praying that the pensions of members of the Domiciled Community be exempted from income tax. The Government has informed the Association that the suggestion cannot be entertained.

THE FLYING SCHOOL

OFFICIAL ISSUE OF REGULATIONS.

QUALIFICATIONS AND PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of an Indian Central Flying School at Sitapur with effect from October 1, 1913. The object of this school is to gain experience in aviation under Indian conditions with a view to its ultimate expansion as a training establishment. The commandant will have entire control of the school under the direct orders of the Army Headquarters. The school will consist of a commandant and three flying officers with the necessary medical and subordinate personnel. The British and Indian subordinate staff will consist of civilians only who will be engaged on contract for specified periods. They will not be required to fly, and consequently will not be eligible for the gratuities and special pensions admissible to those injured on flying duty. They will be provided with free quarters.

The qualifying conditions of appointment for the commandant and flying officers are as follows :—

(1) To hold a Royal Aero Club's pilot certificate. (2) To be recommended by his commanding officer. (3) Medical fitness (as stated below). (4) Not less than two years' service (British), three years' service (Indian army). In addition, Indian Army officers must have qualified for "final retention." (5) Not above the rank of captain. (6) A natural bent for mechanics. (7) To be unmarried.

Officers selected in accordance with the above rules as to qualification will, before taking up their duties at the school, undergo a further course of instruction, being attached for this purpose to the Army wing of the Royal Flying Corps in England. Before appointment officers will be examined by a Medical Board and no officer will be accepted unless he satisfies the Board that his vision (including normal colour perception) is normal, that he does not suffer from deafness or any form of middle ear disease, that his respiratory, circulatory and nervous systems are normal and that he is in other respects physically fit for general service.

Officers will be appointed to the staff of the school for a period of four years from the date of joining; the appointment being probationary for the first six months they will be seconded in their regiments. An officer who is found at any time to be unfitted for the duties of the appointment will be required to rejoin his regiment. If injured on flying duty the commandant and flying officers will be eligible for gratuities and pensions under the conditions and at the rates laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 748 *et seq.* For officers who have been wounded in action, in the event of death within seven years as the result of injuries so received, pensions, etc., may be awarded under the conditions applicable to the case of officers killed in action or dying of wounds received in action.

A junior Royal Army Medical Corps Officer (who will not fly), a sub-Assistant Sugeon, a ward servant, a bhisti, a dhoby, a ward sweeper, and six Army bearer corps men will be provided from the existing cadre of the 8th Division. The hospital will be four-bedded, and the equipment will be supplied regimentally. Medical supplies will be on "as required" scale.

STAFF AND PAY.

The staff of Indian Central Flying School will consist of :—One commandant at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, three flying officers at Rs. 800 each per mensem.

British subordinates : one engineer, one sail-maker, two machinists, two riggers, one repair-shop mechanic.

Indian subordinates : one carpenter one sail-maker, six fitters, two riggers, two repair-shop mechanics, one storekeeper.

Details of pay admissible will be published hereafter.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

NEW REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned revised regulations as under, governing regimental appointments in the Indian Army with effect from November 13.

1. Commandants: All officers appointed to the command of regiments of battalions on or after November 9, 1913, shall be limited to a tenure of four years. Commandants of cavalry regiments will be required to vacate their appointments on attaining the age of 50 years, or on completion of four years' tenure, whichever shall happen first. They will be eligible on vacating for the benefits admissible under the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 163-A. Commandants of infantry battalions will be required to vacate their appointments on attaining the age of 52 years, or on completion of four years' tenure, whichever shall happen first.

2. Other officers : Officers of Cavalry units shall be ineligible for selection for appointment as commandants after attaining the age of 48 years. Such officers may, at their option, elect for removal from the cadres of their units at any time between the ages of 48 and 50 years, with the benefits admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 163-A. Infantry officers shall cease to be eligible for selection for commands of battalions after attaining the age of 50 years, and may, at their option, elect removal from the cadres of their units at any time between the ages of 50 and 52 years with the benefits admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 163-A.

The regulations will be amended in due course.

THE KARACHI CONFERENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

It has been decided to hold the Indian Industrial Conference in the Congress pandal in Karachi on the 25th and not on the 30th instant, as announced previously. The Social Conference will meet on the 29th instant.

THE SPECIE BANK.

MEETING HELD IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION

In response to an advertisement published at the instance of the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, a large number of shareholders, depositors, and creditors of the Specie Bank met yesterday to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard their interests and also to consider the feasibility of re-constructing the bank.

Mr. R. Patvari, Dewan of Gondal, was voted to the chair.

The proceedings were in Gujarati.

The chairman made a long speech, in the course of which he pointed out that since November 1906, Indians had been enthusiastic over the establishment of Swadeshi institutions, and it was no wonder that a large number should have concerned themselves with a bank for the establishment of which the late Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, a tried and trusted Indian banker, was responsible.

THE BANK'S LOSSES.

Nothing definite was yet known, he said, regarding the liabilities and assets of the bank, but from what information had leaked out, it appeared that the total losses suffered by the bank amounted to Rs. 1,32,00,000 which included the losses on pearls, shares, and silver transactions. The bank's assets were said to be only Rs. 84,00,000.

The meeting could not possibly proceed to take any action until they were in possession of more certain information as to the bank's true financial position, and for that reason it was necessary for them to pass a resolution to authorise some one to apply to the High Court to secure the required information, after acquiring which, the chairman proceeded to say, a committee, which was to be appointed later, would take all necessary steps to safeguard the interests of all concerned.

LATE MR. SARAIYA'S MOTIVES.

The chairman then referred to the late manager of the bank, Mr. Chunilal Sariya, he said, had a great propensity for speculation, but he was an honest man. He could not get over the vice. But Mr. Patvari assured his hearers that the deceased never speculated with selfish designs. He speculated for the benefit of the bank and its shareholders only to satisfy his speculative passion.

Speaking of the silver syndicate, the speaker said, it had been alleged that Mr. Chunilal had stated a bogus syndicate and the chairman himself believed so; but, he said, if there ever was a syndicate and if the members could be discovered, they deserved to be hanged.

Mr. Lalji Narayanji moved the first resolution as follows :

That having regard to the wishes of a very large number of creditors and share-holders of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, an endeavour should be made to reconstruct the bank, in view of the nature of the securities held by it, this meeting authorises its chairman to apply to the Honourable Judge in Chambers to furnish him with the report of the Liquidator as regards the assets and liabilities of the bank, and the names and addresses of the creditors and share-holders of the bank at the earliest possible opportunity before the 19th instant, when the petition of the winding up is to be heard in order to enable the creditors and share-holders to consider whether it is feasible to reconstruct the said bank or not.

Mr. Manhordas Tribhovandas seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey moved:

That this meeting appoints a committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number to do all that may be necessary to safeguard the interests of creditors and shareholders in the said liquidations, and to carry out resolutions passed at this meeting, and to frame rules for the conduct of the work:—Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, A. J. Bilimoria, Hirji Khetsey, Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji, N. C. Kelkar, R. Patwari and Mr. Hansraj Pragji. Mr. Baluubai, Kaliandas seconded the preposition.

Some of the shareholders said it would not be wise to have any gentleman on the committee who had any connection with the directors by relationship or in business.

Mr. Hansraj, the mover of the resolution being a nephew of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, agreed to his name being omitted.

It was then agreed to add the name of Mr. D. E. Wacha to the committee.

The resolution so amended, was then put to the vote and carried.

THE LIQUIDATION.

Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas proposed

That having regard to the nature of securities and business of the said bank, it is advisable that instead of one, two full-time Liquidators be appointed, one of whom may be a Government official whose services the Court may be pleased to secure, and the other a person, that the committee appointed by the meeting may nominate.

Mr. A. J. Bilimoria pointed out that this function, properly speaking, belonged to the committee, and if it was deemed necessary to exercise it the committee would do so. There was no need for the meeting to pass the resolution.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Mr. Nanalal Prabhuram proposed :

That the chairman of the meeting be authorized to apply to the Court to adjourn the hearing of the petition for the winding up of the bank to some date in January 1914, in order to enable the committee to ascertain the views of the creditors and shareholders that reside upcountry, as to the scheme of reconstruction and other matters.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Varkunthrai Amhalal Desai and carried unanimously.

QUESTION OF SECURITIES HELD.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak it was resolved:—

That pending the disposal of the petition for winding up the bank, it was the unanimous wish of the meeting that the Provisional Liquidator be direct

ed by the Court not to dispose of securities lying with the bank.

Votes of thanks to the Thakore of Morvi and the chairman, brought the proceedings to a close.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Dec. 11.

The provisional official liquidator of the Hindustan Bank, Ltd., has submitted his report to the District Judge. It is stated that the bank, which was started by Doulat Rai, brother of Harkishen Lal, was run on the lines of the People's Bank, and that the bulk of its assets have been locked up in concerns managed by Doulat Rai and in advances made to Doulat Rai, other directors and ex-directors, friends and relations of Doulat Rai. A large part of this cannot be recovered. The failure of the bank was due to the run made upon it by the panic created by the collapse of the People's Bank, but its ultimate stoppage was inevitable.

The liquidation matter comes up for hearing before the District Judge to-day, but an appeal has been filed to the Chief Court against the order appointing provisional official liquidator.

LORD WILLINGDON AS A MASON.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood", No. 1041 of the Scottish Constitution, held its annual Installation Meeting on Wednesday, at Freemason's Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of installing His Excellency the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, as its Right Worshipful Master. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, paid an official visit on the occasion accompanied by Grand Lodge Officers. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman performed the installation ceremony and the new Master invested his Office-Bearers as under :—

Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Immediate Past Master; Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Deputy Master; Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., Substitute Master; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Senior Warden; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Junior Warden; Mr. Jehangeer Cursetji Mistry, Secretary; Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Treasurer; Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., Chaplain; Dr. Kaikhosroo Dossabhoy Cooper, Senior Deacon; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Director of Ceremonies; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Steward; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Inner Guard and Mr. A. J. Grindlay, Tyler.

Messages of congratulation and greeting were received for Lord Willingdon from H. E. The Rt. Hon'ble Lord Carmichael, D. G. Master of Bengal; The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, D. G. Master of Madras; H. E. Genl. Sir O. M. Creagh, D. G. Master of the Punjab; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ormond, D. G. Master of Burma; he Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, G. Supdt. of Scottish Masonry in Northern India, and others.

After the meeting the annual banquet took place, at which the following Freemasons and Non-Masonic guests were present;—

The Hon'ble Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.C.O. Beaman, I.C.S.; The Hon'ble Justice Sir D. D. Davar; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; Dr. Temulji B. Nariman; The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani; The Hon'ble Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E.; The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Hosain Bilgrami, C.S.I.; Mr. J.L. Rieu, I.C.S.; Mr. C.C. Watson, C.I.E. I.C.S.; Major J. G. Greig, C. I. E.; Capt. Lumsden, R. N.; The A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor; The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart; Sir G.G. Patvardhan of Miraj; Mr. J.P. Orr, I.C.S.; The Hon'ble Mr F.L. Sprott; Surg.-Genl. R.W.S. Lyons I.M.S.; Mr. S.M. Edwardes, C.V.O. I.C.S.; Dr. Stanley Reed; The Hon'ble Sir H.E. Proctor; Sir C. H. Armstrong; The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham; Mr. G. E. Xydis; The Bishop of Bombay; The Hon'ble Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari; The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. Jehangir D. Framji; Major T. S. Novis; Mr. H. A. Wadya; Mr. F. G. B. Hawkins; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S.; The Hon. Mr. A. Hill-Trevor; Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S.; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart; The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. McBain; Lt.-Col. A. Street, I.M.S.; Major S. Evans; Major R. M. Carter; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan; Mr. Abdulali M. Kajiji; Mr. Jahangeer C. Mistry; Mr. Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim; Mr. Narottum M. Goculdas; Mr. Gulamhusen C. Ebrahim; Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart.; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; Mr. M. M. Hogg; Mr. H. P. Gibbs; Mr. Arthur W. Wise; Mr. A. L. Davies; Mr. Rahimtulla C. Ebrahim; The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S.; Mr. M. H. D hdashti; Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S.; Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla; Mr. D. L. Vaidya; Mr. S. G. Velinkar; Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown; Dr. K. D. Cooper; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai; Mr. G. S. Rao; H.H. Daulatsinhjee, Takore Saheb of Limbdi; Mr. Balasaheb Pant, Chief of Aundh; Mr. Hormasji J. Bhabha; Mr. Gopaldas V. Desai; Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S.; Mr. N. H. Moos; Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.; Mr. R. Woolcombe; Mr. P. M. Kanga; Mr. L. H. Savile; Dr. H. L. Batliwala; Mr. Framji R. Surveyor; Mr. Framji Muncherji; Mr. D. B. Mistry; Dr. K. B. Shroff and others.

The toasts of the King and the Grand Masters were proposed by His Excellency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman responded to the latter as Grand Master of India, and proposed the toast of the new Master.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan gave the toast of the retiring Master Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, and Dr. Nariman after responding proposed the health of the guests which was replied to by the Rt. Rev. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 29th November 1913 show a gain of Rs. 18,80,749 compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

DEVELOPMEMT OF THE CITY.

SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

MR. MACKISON'S OPINION.

The Bombay Development Committee resumed its sittings yesterday afternoon.

Those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill (chairman), the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Sprott, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Mr. Wittet, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Kissan (secretary).

The witnesses examined were Mr. Mackison, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Before the proceedings began, the Chairman remarked to Mr. Mackison that Dr. Turner had said that even if the outflow from the Love Grove pumping station were carried to some distance into the sea, the nuisance would remain there and he asked whether the witness also held that opinion.

Mr. Mackison replied that if the outflow were carried to a distance of 4,000 feet seawards, the nuisance would cease and the neighbourhood would become habitable. He said there was a proposal to construct another pumping station on the north of the island; and when that was finished the outflow from the Love Grove station would be reduced and the nuisance would not be felt if the outflow were taken further to sea.

MAHIM AND WORLI.

If the Love Grove pumping station were removed, the Mahim and Worli foreshore would become fit for residential purposes. But he thought only a road running along the foreshore need be constructed as only the foreshore would be inhabited. He thought also that the foreshore would be inhabited by "middle class" people—those who have an income of Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 a month. He did not think it would attract the wealthier classes. The latter would prefer to reside in such localities as Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, the Fort, and on the Reclamation. If good roads were constructed through the Mahim woods with good avenues, people might go there. He proposed two new roads, one an extension of Queen's Road as far as Mahim, and another from the other end of Mahim and connecting Lady Jamsetji Road and Sussex Road. These he suggested, both for purposes of development and communication.

ROCKS AND TEMPERATURE.

The rocks at Colaba, said Mr. Mackison, tended to increase the temperature of the Colaba and Fort areas, and he therefore said that the reclamation of those rocks would give the Fort and Colaba a better climate.

As regards the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Mackison said the terminus should be at the Marine Lines, and thence an overhead or underground electric railway might be constructed to Wodehouse Road. Even the construction of a tunnel was possible. The difficulty that would be caused by water running into the underground passage during the monsoons could be overcome by putting up pumps for its removal.

At this stage the examination of Mr. Mackison was adjourned.

MR. ORR RECALLED.

INSANITARY ROOMS IN HOUSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Improvement Trust, was then again examined.

In regard to Mr. Orr's statement at the previous sitting that the Municipality should make the owners of such houses as have not sufficient light and air cut off certain portions of the houses so as to let in air and light, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked what the witness suggested in cases of houses which had been built according to rules laid down by the Act, or By-laws of the Corporation, and in which the minimum ventilation required had been provided, and who are unwilling to rebuild the houses according to new rules.

Mr. Orr replied that in certain places the condition of the houses is scandalous and portions of those houses must be cut off to let in adequate light and air. As regards compensating the owners of such houses for the removal, Mr. Orr said, in certain cases the Municipality might compensate them to a certain extent. In places where there are a number of such houses, having a number of such rooms, and by the closing of which a very large number of people would be turned out and the landlord would lose a considerable sum in rent, he thought it was right that the Municipality should give the owners of the houses some compensation. But in cases where there are only one or two of such houses, he did not think that the owners need be compensated.

DUTIES OF THE TRUST.

Sir Pherozeshah then asked whether the Improvement Trust had not been formed for the purpose of dealing with such areas, and whether it would not be the duty of the Trust to remove congestion in these areas.

The witness replied that they had enhausted their resources from the public purse already. Even in a wealthy country like England it had been found that the cost of carrying out such schemes was very prohibitive. In Bombay there are several large areas which could be improved easily and made fit for residential purposes and the cost of carrying out the necessary improvement would be far less than would be involved in the Improvement Trust acquiring congested areas. Therefore, he suggested, the matter should be taken up by the Municipality.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked how much the Improvement Trust had lost on account of each of the two schemes.

The witness could not answer the question then.

THE TRUST SCHEMES.

Sir Ibrahim also asked whether most of their money had not been spent on street schemes, and that only a few committee schemes had been carried out.

Mr. Orr replied that the Princess Street scheme, although a street scheme, had made that quarter habitable, Sandhurst Road scheme was very insanitary and that also had cost much.

Sir Pherozeshah then asked if Government had paid the lump sum of Rs. 50,00,000 which it promised, to contribute and which would go a great way to improving a considerable area.

The witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Orr admitted that the improvement scheme carried out by the Trust were only one small scheme at Nagpada, one large scheme on Navroji Hill, and two other small schemes. All the rest were street schemes.

A MILL QUESTION.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked whether in the Improvement Trust scheme for the provision of chawls for the housing of mill-hands, the sinking fund which the mills were to pay was a loss to the mills, or whether it was a payment by instalments of the purchase money of the property. Mr. Orr said it was no loss and was only the payment of the purchase money. The witness then remarked in reply to further questions that he was not against the provision of recreation grounds. He would not favour small portions of open spaces in thickly populated parts for children to play on. He would suggest the creation of open spaces only where land was available at the rate of Rs. 10 or less. He would not call an open space a recreation ground unless it was at least 10,000 square yards.

The Committee then rose.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

TRUNK LINE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

It is announced in Poona that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is prepared to ask Government to sanction trunk-telephone connection beeween Poona and Bombay as soon as there are seventy-five private connections to the Poona Exchange. At present there are only ten. Another sixty-five subscribers are therefore necessary before the benefit of a trunk connection between Bombay and Poona can be realised.

A charge of annas 12 will be made for each trunk call.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

LAST CONCERT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Cheniavsky trio gave their last concert at the Royal Opera House last night. They will leave Bombay with the knowledge that their work has been appreciated and that the tour in India now commenced will be as successful, indeed more so, than their last. Last night's concert was, in all circumstances, an excellent wind-up. The audience was the biggest of the week and there were present Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

The programme, too, was one which gave full opportunities for the three talented brothers to demonstrate their abilities, for some of the pieces required brilliant playing to do justice to the difficulties of technique. In high class performances these difficult movements when finely executed generally win admiration, although the appreciation of artists' work is often measured out for success in renderings which appeal more on account of their simplicity and sentiment. The trio's programme was, as in the previous concerts, appreciated for both reasons. To give an instance, M. Leo Cherniavsky gave a masterly rendering of a difficult violin concerto from Tschaikowsky, for a performance of which he won the gold medal during the Tschaikowsky Festival in May 1908, and then provided a fine contrast by playing Salutd' Amour and bringing out all the exquieite tenderness of this famous work of Elgar's. So much was it appreciated that he was recalled again. And what is said of M. Leo applies no less to his brothers and also to Mr. Frank St. Leger in his splendid accompaniments.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

The annual report of St. Mary's High School, Bombay, for the year 1913, states :—

We close the year with 527 pupils on the rolls with a slight increase of 9 over last year. Of these 297 were in the European Section, the remainder, mostly day-scholars, attended the classes of the English-teaching division. There were 219 boarders on the register during the year, of whom 32 joined us only after May,—a drawback seriously interfering with the general class-work and hampering the progress of the late-comers themselves.

This year for the first time we extended the scope of preparation in our old matriculation class to the teaching for the Senior Local Cambridge besides the European High School Certificate examination.

Of the 15 that entered for the Bombay Matriculation last year 11 were successful, one standing 9th on the list, two others among the first hundred. In the European High School Certificate examination we had four passes out of the 20 in the whole Presidency, one in the first class, securing the Government European High Scholarship, three in the second. In September last, two boys sat for the Middle Scholarship examination of whom one was successful taking the second place. The Clara M. Leao Prize of the E. I. Association for the year 1912 was won by Albert Baptista.

The fact that all the nine scholarships at our disposal and besides numerous prizes could in justice be awarded is a sufficient proof that strenuous work was going on in the classes throughout the year.

Minor improvements both in the compound and buildings have been carried out in the course of the year, and the new Natural Science Room at present under construction will help considerably towards rendering that branch of next year's improved curriculum both instructive and pleasant.

Our Cadet Corps mustered as strong as ever, and, what is still better, has lost nothing of its efficiency under the new officer, Captain T. H. Potts.

As the result of increased attention paid to shooting one of our boys proved the best shot of the Cadet-Companies, scoring 65.

In sports we witnessed a vigorous revival of cricket that for some years past had been pushed into a corner at St. Mary's through and unfair over-enthusiasm for Hockey and Football. Our Junior XI appeared in the final match of the Giles Junior Cricket Shield.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

PROCEEDINGS AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

HOW TO DISSEMINATE IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 11.

The Board of Agriculture resumed its sittings to-day under the presidency of Mr. McKenna. After recording its approval to the recommendations of the sub-committee on matters relating to the programme of work of the Imperial Provincial and Native States' Departments of Agriculture, the Board at length discussed the report of the Committee, with Dr. Mann as Chairman, dealing with the subject "How agricultural improvements can best be disseminated amongst Indian agriculturists by the Department." The major portion of the report was devoted to advocacy of co-operative credit societies as the best means of introducing improvements. The report stated that undoubtedly a most striking advance during the past two years had taken place in connection with the development of the co-operative movement. In 1912 an Act was passed which removed the limitation preventing credit societies from doing anything but supply funds to their members, and which allowed for the formation of societies with other profitable objects in view. This Act had resulted in the immediate utilisation of co-operative societies for the dissemination of agricultural improvements and in many cases with promise of very great success. Other methods, such as agricultural associations, demonstrations and use of vernacular educational courses were also advocated. Many instances of success achieved in Bombay, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Burma were also mentioned in the report.

The Board approved of the report and Mr. McKenna congratulated Dr. Mann, and his Committee on the fine report they had submitted.

The Indian sugar industry and fruit culture were also discussed by the Board to-day.

PREVIOUS SITTINGS.

AGRICULTURE IN WEST AND SOUTH.

The eighth annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture of the Government of India began its sittings on Dec. 8. The visitors and members of the Board began to arrive last week, among the first being Mr. J. McKenna, I.C.S., Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, and Director of the Research Institute, Pusa.

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, writes a correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, in the course of a brief address to the delegates desired, on behalf of the Madras Government, to offer a very hearty welcome to all who had assembled there, some of them from distant parts.

He continued :—"The selection of Coimbatore as the scene of your labours is, I think, an altogether happy one. No other spot could have been chosen with equal facilities for observing the more remarkable systems of South Indian agriculture. In the Coimbatore District, where Nature has been somewhat niggard of her favours, cultivation is intensive to a degree unknown elsewhere in the Presidency. Dry crops, wet and garden crops, to use Madras terms, illustrate the result that flow from the combination of intelligent experience with unflagging industry. And if these methods and results may be observed within a mile or two of where we sit to-day, no greatly extended journey is needed to bring you in sight of the totally distinct cultivation of the West Coast, or of the highly specialised processes in vogue on the planters' estates.

"In Madras there has been an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in existence since 1868. Since 1907-08 the reports regarding these refer chiefly to paddy, cotton, and sugarcane, three crops which represent 40 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Presidency, and in every report, reference to the adoption of new methods and to the sale of better seed occupy continually more and more space.

"But although the Madras Agricultural Department has not achieved everything in a moment, it has shown that scepticism with which its development was viewed in some quarters in 1905-06 was unfounded and needless. Better types of cane have supplanted older and worse varieties in Godavery, South Canara and South Arcot. Eight years ago pure Karungani cotton was only obtainable in a few villages of Tinnevelly. Now, thanks to the system of seed farms, there are in that district more than 50,000 acres under that variety. In Kurnool round Nandyal the mixture of the crops in the field was still worse, but the manager of the mills which use Nandyal cotton most largely, has recently commented upon the steady improvement in quality of the cotton from that neighbourhood, thanks largely to vernacular papers, to the work of the Associations and to constant touring. Single seeding and transplantation of paddy are spreading rapidly, though at present very far from being universally adopted. The annual value of the savings in this Presidency, due to this method may ultimately be reckoned in crores of rupees. These results, compared with the results from the efforts of twenty and thirty years ago, justify to my mind the soundness of the recommendations made by your Board at the meeting at Pusa, in 1908, that attention should be devoted rather to the investigation of the cultivators' actual wants, than to the recommendation of unfamiliar and untried methods, and that the concentration of work was of the first importance."

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PUBLIC SERVICES.

THE COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA.

TO SIT FOR NINETEEN DAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

All the members of the Public Services Commission are now in Calcutta. The Commission will meet on Saturday and will sit for nineteen days in Calcutta. It will sit until the 20th instant when there will be an adjournment until January 6th. The Session will close on Friday January 23rd.

During the Calcutta Session, witnesses representing various departments of the Behar, Bengal and Burma Governments will be examined. In all 113 witnesses will be examined. For the first fourteen days the full Commission will sit, and two committees will sit for the remaining five days. The first five days will be devoted to the recording of evidence of witnesses representating the Education Department; five days to examining witnesses representing Engineering and four days to Medical witnesses.

Of the two committees section "A" will examine witnesses representing the Forest, Customs, Pilot, Agriculture and Finance departments, Section "B" will examine witnesses representing the Postal, Telegraph, Survey Salt, Excise and Policy departments. Lord Islington will preside over the full Commission after which he will preside over Section "A" while the Earl of Ronaldshay will preside over Section "B."

The witnesses include the Hon. Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal (December 17th); Dr J. C. Bose, Indian Educational Service and Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., Provincial Educational Service (December 18th); Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Director of Public Instruction, Assam (December 19th); Mr. J. K. Finnimore, Chief Engineer, Bengal (December 20th); Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, and Mr. B. Heaton, Principal Civil Engineering College, Sibpur (January 6th); Col. C. R. E. Browne, Manager E.B.S. Railway (January 8th); Colonel G. F. A. Harris Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal and Lieutenant Col. L. Rogers, I. M. S, (January 12th); Dr. Nilratan Sircar (January 13th); Dr. Adrian Caddy (January 16th), Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, (January 21st); Mr. R. B Hughes Buller, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, (January 22nd); and Col. S. W. Burrard C. S. I, R. E, Surveyor General, Survey of India Department (January 23rd). On January 21st, three witnesses will give evidence on behalf of the Pilot Service.

A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

THE LAST OF A FORMIDABLE GANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Fazal Dad, the notorious dacoit and outlaw, who was seriously wounded some days ago while resisting arrest, has succumbed to his injuries. With him disappears the last of the formidable gang of which he was the leader.

CYCLONE POET'S SONG OF BATTLE.

200 HORSE POWER VERSE TO SAVE TIME IN ART.

Marinetti, the Cyclone Poet, the apostle of Saving Time in Art, has struck London. He has already demonstrated to a breathless gathering of English poets and artists a new Futurist poetry of his own invention.

For this poetry Marinetti claims that it is "more rapid than a 200-horse-power motor-car, but more profound than Dante."

"Recently," he told an interviewer, "I have been writing poems which are the result of direct impressions gained in the Balkan trenches while I was a war correspondent—a telegraphic lyricism in which the impression of the battle is conveyed direct from the writer to the reader without the use of a single superfluous word. I have tried to excercise as great an economy of words as a man would exercise in cabling."

"But" he went on, "you ask me if I could apply a telegraphic lyricism to a tender love scene. I reply, first that I do not like love scenes, but if I did I could convey as much delicate and beautiful sentiment by 'Words at Liberty' as by traditional verse.

LYRICISM IN A CAT CHASE.

"There is more lyricism in the movements of the back of a cat which is being pursued by an enemy than in the majority of verses of the academic poets," he declared.

So Marinetti applies to himself his apostrophe to the sea :

Why delayest thou, Ocean? . . .
Oh, hasten!
Oh, hasten, devour the earth?
Destroy! Destroy! Destroy!
For no beauty exists but alone in the sound of this terrible word.
This shattering word, like the hammer of Cyclops.

Destroy! Destroy! Destroy!

"Useless decoration does not add richness to verse," declared Marinetti. "It weighs it down. Time is money, and saving time in art is to make beauty."

A NIAGARA OF WORDS.

The cyclone poet is the personification of all the terrific speed and force he idealises in art—a man of compact build, with features as sharp as a paper-knife, and a perfect Niagara of words, ceaseless and drenching.

He was born in Alexandria, and educated first at a Jesuit college in Egypt, and then in Paris.

"I found that Italian poetry was in danger of going to sleep," he told the interviewer.

So after experimenting with "free verse," he bumped into the poets with his "words at liberty." The reply of the victims of the collision has sometimes included brickbats. But now——

"There are fewer brickbats," declared the Time-Saving Poet. "We are winning our way."

CANNIBALS AND CYCLES.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.

MISSIONARIES' TRIALS IN THE FOREST.

Before and since the days of Livingstone a combination of the roles of missionary and explorer has been no rare thing, but it is seldom, in the twentieth century at any rate, that the establishment of a new mission station has involved the surmounting of such obstacles as have faced Mr. C. T. Studd and Mr. Alfred Buxton in their expedition to plant the Heart of Africa Mission in the Niam-Niam country in the north-east corner of the Belgian Congo.

Though Mr. Studd, who is of course, one of the famous cricketer brothers, and a member of the well-known Cambridge seven, left London with Mr. Buxton, his future son-in-law, at the end of January, news of his arrival at his destination is still being anxiously awaited. Some idea of the delay in communication may be gathered from the fact that the last letter from Mr. Studd received by his family was dated Sept. 25, and acknowledged letters posted in London in April.

A LONG TREK.

Following their original plan, Mr. Studd and Mr. Buxton travelled by sea to Mombasa, thence by train to Uganda, across Lake Victoria, on by boat, cycle, motor-lorry, and their own legs, to Lake Albert, where the long trek into the heart of Africa began. The travellers' goal is the village of Dongu, in the north of the Belgian Congo, where they will settle down, build themselves huts, learn the language, and setting on foot what mission work they can, hold on till reinforcements follow them out from England.

"Even to me," Mrs. Studd said to a Press representative in mail week, "my husband gave no assurances as to whether he would stay out there one year or five, He felt he had to go, and he simply went."

From Mahagi (a port consisting of a single native hut), on Lake Albert, the two missionaries pushed on, sometimes on foot, sometimes riding their bicycles, along boulder-strewn tracks, with seventy bearers carrying their belongings. Both have been down with fever, Mr. Studd several times; a hut in which they were sleeping caught fire over their heads, and involved a tent pitched close by in the conflagration, while lions and leopards, crocodiles and cannibals have at different times caused apprehension or actual danger. The cannibals were of the Balinda tribe.

CANNIBALS AND CYCLES.

"They were delighted," Mr. Studd writes, "at seeing the first cycles ever over those regions. They had filed teeth, the badge of cannibals, but we laughed, and they laughed, and we had a hearty meal off sweet potatoes which they sold us for a few buttons. At the next halting place the people were hostile, and would give us no food. We got away with difficulty, and cycled on. The chief man ran ahead to the next village, and I feared he had evil designs, but when we got there we found it was merely that he might be able to see us cycling again."

In the Ituri Forest, the home of the pygmies, the party had three days' trek beneath trees so thick that the sun was never visible. When they get to Dongu the only Europeans near will be one or two isolated Belgian officials.

Mr. Buxton has picked up from returned travellers two or three hundred words of the language, which is rudimentary and monosyllabic.

PROSPERITY OF THE SHIP CANAL.

It is interesting to learn that the prospects of the Manchester Ship Canal were never brighter says the *Westminister Gazette*. Since the strike, work has proceeded at high pressure, and so great has been the recovery that the company looks forward to a record increase in its takings. So far this year the increase amounts to £47,671, of which October contributes £7,897. November and December are among the best months of the year, and there is every prospect of the highwater mark of 1906 being exceeded by £10,000. This is regarded as exceptionally good. Manchester may well be congratulated on the result, for it means that the Ship Canal Company will be able to pay at the end of the year, not only the full rate of interest on all its loan capital, but the full dividend on the shares held by the Manchester Corporation, and this sum, which will amount to £37,000, will go to the relief of the rates.

"NO RENT" CAMPAIGN.

Addressing a crowd from a window in Fordrow, Bow, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst said a "no-rent" strike by the working women of London will shortly be started in order to gain the franchise. She declared that the rent strikers who might be interfered with by the authorities would receive the protection of the new "People's Army. We are in London, not in Dublin," she added, "and when we have thousands of women refusing to pay rent until they get the vote we shall get the vote in double quick time."

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted combined leave for twelve months.

Mr. R. MacTier on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

Mr. H. R. Hume, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. D. MacD nald, on relief, to be Assistant uSperintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. E. P. White, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension by six months of combined leave.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. P. J Taleyarkhan to be Third Grade Judge.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judge.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C. V. O., I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Collector of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for sixteen, months, with effect from 30th March or subsequent date.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Excise, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is allowed an extension by three months of furlough.

Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I. C. S., Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for four months with effect from 10th February, or subsequent date.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira, for duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S., appointed Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and seconded—

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., to be a Senior Collector.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I C. S., to be a Junior Collector and to continue to be seconded.

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., to be a Junior Collector, vice Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I. C. S., seconded.

Vice Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., appointed to be Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments.—Mr. J. H. E. Tapper, I. C. S., to be a Junior Collector.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C. I. E., I C. S., on return from leave, to be Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies.

Vice Mr. R. D. Prior, retired :—Mr. F.W. Marrs to be Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Mr. O. H. T. Dudley to be Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. Wren to be Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, but to continue to act as Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. N. Fraser.

Khan Bahadur K. N Contractor to continue to act as Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, vice Mr. P. Wren, pending further orders.

Mr. C. R. W. Griffith to be Head Master, Poond High School, vice Mr. O. H. T. Dudley.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., resigned.

Major G. McPherson, M. B., C. M. I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days with effect from the 14th December, or subsequent date.

Major R. M. Carter, I. M. S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, the House of C rrection and the Byculla Schools, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major G. McPherson, I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Second Lieutenant J. D. Pearson, Supernumerary List, East Indian Railway Volunteers, is transferred to the Active List, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, with effect from the 1st September.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Robert Vickers Clayton to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers.—Colonel R. E. P. Piggot, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence out of India for twelve months, with effect from 1st December.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Lieutenant G. D. Traylen is granted four months' leave out of India from 29th November, or date of departure.

On return from leave Mr. E. Haines, Executive Engineer, is posted for employment under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. W. E. A. James, Assistant Engineer, has been permitted to return to India.

Mr. Govind Babaji Mahajan is authorised to practise as a Pleader in Belgaum District.

Mr. Perosha Nasserwanji, appointed Supervisor, Second grade, permanent, P. W. D., and posted to the Northern Division, is attached to the Presidency District.

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Poona Irrigation District.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 6 was 525, giving a death-rate of 27·87 per annum per thousand as against 31·69 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·78 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 56 died from fevers; 4, plague; 3, small-pox; 6, measles; 4, leprosy; 32, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 158, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 29, still-born; 87, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jains 18; Brahmin, 12; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 279; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 96; Parsee, 10; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 451 as against 463 for the corresponding period of last year, and 466 the average the over past five years.

£2,600 TO RECOVER ONE FARTHING.

QUESTION OF COSTS IN WOOTTON CASE.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S DOUBT.

An application has been made to Mr Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division by the defence in the matter of costs in the case of Wootton v. Sievier an action by the plaintiff for alleged libel, which resulted in the jury awarding Mr. Richard Wootton one farthing damages.

Mr. Schiller, K. C. (for the defendant), reminded his lordship of a letter received from a juryman and permission being given by his lordship to defendant to see a panel of the jurymen. His lordship did not alter the order he had made as to costs, but he gave his client leave to go to the Court of Appeal, and the appeal was now pending. The costs had been taxed, and the present application was for a stay of execution pending the hearing of the appeal, as Mr. Sievier was unprotected if Mr. Wootton went to Australia, as had been suggested. If the costs were paid over, and the appeal succeeded, his client might find himself in the difficulty of having to sue for them in Australia. He asked for a stay of execution as to costs on such terms as would protect Mr. Sievier.

Mr. Justice Darling said that it was a case, so far as he recollected, where, although the alleged libels which were justified were of a serious character, the jury awarded a farthing damages.

His Lordship: What is the amount of the costs?

Mr. McCardie: About £2,600, my lord.

His Lordship: £2,600 to recover a farthing!

THE HUMOUR OF IT.

Mr. McCardie said he appreciated the humour of the observation, but his lordship would recall that the case was a long one and involved much expense. He submitted that his lordship should not alter the general rule, as there were good reasons why they should be at liberty to enforce the judgment.

Mr. Justice Darling said he thought he ought to grant the application. It might be that the plaintiff, who had recovered a farthing, was in jeopardy with regard to the costs. He had doubts at the time whether he ought not to have deprived the plaintiff of costs, seeing that, with all these witnesses and the grave charges that were made against the defendant, he (plaintiff) only succeeded in satisfying the jury to the extent that they awarded him a farthing. He was very glad that the case was to be considered in the Court of Appeal, as he was by no means certain that he had exercised the discretion that he had properly. He exercised it, as he thought, in the ordinary way, leaving the matter to be dealt with at large by the Court of Appeal.

In these circumstances he would stay execution, but at the same time he thought it would be reasonable that the Court of Appeal should be asked to expedite the hearing of the appeal.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. McCardie mentioned the case in the Court of Appeal to Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Buckley, and Kennedy, when Lord Justice Williams said Mr. Justice Darling's order was an interlocutory order, and should be appealed against in the ordinary way. Mr. McCardie asked if the Court would give him leave to appeal against Mr. Justice Darling's order.

Lord Justice Williams said matters must take their ordinary course, but counsel must first get the leave of Mr. Justice Darling to appeal against his own order. That Court would not order the trial to be expedited, because it had not been shown that it would be in the public interest to do so. There would be no costs.

Subsequently Mr. McCardie asked Mr. Justice Darling to grant him leave to appeal. Mr. Justice Darling said the application would be granted.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE TO SIBERIA.

WIRELESS AND AEROPLANES IN NEW TRADING ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Jones Lied, who recently made the journey over the new north-east passage to Siberia from Tromsoe to the Yenesei and back, is again in London. At the offices of the Siberian Manufacturing and Trading Company he assured a Press representative that the practicability of the new route is certain, and its value incalculable.

The company has established depots in Krasnovaisk and Minusinsk, and proposes to establish depots on Novya Zemlya, as well as on the Gulf of Yenesei. The intention is to run a fleet of steamers between the depot on Novya Zemlya, where the goods will be transhipped for Europe, and the mouth of the Yenesei, where there is communication with the river steamers plying up and down the river right into the interior.

The Kara Sea is open for two months even in the worst ice years, from about mid-August to mid-October.

"It would be impossible to establish a regular trading service," said Mr. Lied, "but for two modern inventions that are placed at our service. The Russian Government is establishing three wireless stations on the Kara Sea, from which we can learn the whereabouts of the ice and the movements of the wind. The wireless operators can only give information about ice within his immediate neighbourhood, but by the aid of waterplanes we can in half an hour learn all we want to know, because from the height of about 1,000ft. in good weather practically the whole area can be surveyed.

"With these aids we are in immediate prospect of the establishment of a regular trading route with Central Siberia, independent of the Trans-Siberian railway. The importance of this second route, especially for bulky goods, is grasped by the Russian Government, who are giving their support to the enterprise."

For the first time there is now a possibility of tapping the vast forest resources of the taiga, or forest region, which stretches across Siberia. The timber will float down the Yenesei on rafts, and saw mills are already being erected at the mouth of the river.

The outward cargo to Siberia on Mr. Lied's voyage—on which he was accompanied by Dr. Nansen—was chiefly composed of Colonial wares—coffee, sugar rice, etc—canned goods and cement. From Siberia the ship brought back flax, hemp, hides, tallow, bristles, and other valuable products of the Siberian cattle industry, back a success.

RETIRING IRISH CHIEF JUSTICE.

JUDGE KNOWN AS 'PETER THE PACKER.'

CROWN METHODS IN LAND LEAGUE TRIALS.

Not actually resigned. Am sending in resignation.

In this message Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since 1889, on Nov. 17, confirmed the report that he was about to quit his judicial position.

Mr. Peter O'Brien, who was born in June, 1842, became Q.C. in 1880, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1887. He was Attorney-General for Ireland, 1888-89 during the Chief Secretaryship of Mr. Balfour.

During the Land League campaign and movement against the coercion system of that time Mr. O'Brien, as principal Crown prosecutor, was popularly known as "Peter the Packer" owing to the systematic manner in which he challenged Roman Catholics and those known to be sympathetic to the nationalist movement when they presented themselves to serve as jurymen for the trial of Land League cases.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROTEST.

As a consequence of this system in counties where Roman Catholics outnumbered the Protestants by [illegible] to one prisoners came up for trial before juries on which there was not a single Catholic.

When in 1889, Mr. Peter O'Brien was appointed Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Gladstone said:

The Attorney-General has been rewarded for his jury-packing in Ireland and for his mode of conducting public business by being appointed Lord Chief Justice in Ireland. When these proceedings go on, do you think it odd that the Irish have not the same affection as you have for, and do not place the same confidence as you are happily enabled to place in the judges of the land?

Lord O'Brien distinguished himself in 1907, by solemnly calling upon Mr. Cherry, K. C., the new Attorney-General for Ireland, under the Liberal Government to prosecute not only those concerned in agrarian offences, but those who "incited"—a reversion to his old form as Crown prosecutor, which was much resented.

Lord O'Brien did not hesitate to quarrel with authority at times.

In 1908, Mr Birrell appointed Mr. Mathias McD. Bodkin, K.C., as County Court Judge of County Clare. As Mr. Bodkin had been a Nationalist M.P. a Unionist campaign was started against him, and a labourer living in Ennis was induced to apply for a writ of "quo warranto," calling upon Mr. Bodkin to show that he was qualified for the office.

VIOLENT COURT SCENE.

When this case came into court it was, of course, opposed by Mr. Cherry, K. C., and a violent scene with the Lord Chief Justice occurred.

The Attorney-General remarked that he had a right, in making an application, "occasionally to be heard."

The Lord Chief Justice referred to Mr. Cherry as the "titular" head of his profession.

The Attorney-General replied: "Titular! I did not expect to hear the word titular from your lordship. That word my, lord, was addressed to me in insolence by a member of the junior Bar, and I should like that the word did not come from your lordship."

When the labourer's writ came on for hearing before the King's Bench Judges it was dismissed and Mr. Bodkin remains County Court Judge of Clare.

AN UNDIGNIFIED DRIVE.

An amusing story is told of an undignified drive which Lord O'Brien once made while an assize Judge at Ennis. His coachman was called to give evidence before another Judge in the second court. Leaving his magnificent hat on the coach box he handed over the reins in the customary Irish happy-go-lucky way to a ragged boy who happened to be present.

The Lord Chief Justice adjourned his Court earlier than usual, and took his seat in his carriage without noticing that the coachman was missing.

The trumpeter blew his trumpet, and the carriage drove away to the Judge's lodgings. Lord O'Brien could not understand the rapidity of the drive or the laughter of the spectators until, on alighting, he discovered that he had been driven by a ragged boy wearing the magnificent hat of his lordship's coachman.

Lord O'Brien was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and he became a Q.C. in 1880.

THE CENTENARY OF A VEGETABLE.

Arrangements are being made in France for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Parmentier, whose name is inseparably associated with the introduction of potatoes as a popular comestible. Louis XVI. promised to help him to launch them by giving a banquet at which they were to be served as an attractive novelty; but the Royal cook unfortunately misunderstood the instructions given to him. Instead of boiling the tubercles, he cooked the leaves as a kind of cabbage. The courtiers, after trying every imaginable sort of condiment with the preparation, pronounced the dish detestable, and declared that no persuasion would induce them ever to taste it again. Inquiry, however, detected the error which had been made, and a second experiment brought the new delicacy into high favour.

SAVINGS BANK SUCCESS.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, speaking at the dinner of the Post Office Savings Bank Department at the Trocadero said they had lately turned the corner in time for their jubilee, and their deficits were turning to a surplus of £8,000 in 1911 and £80,000 in 1912. Their surplus was likely to reach the satisfactory total of £150,000 this year, and they must be turning over in their minds the problem as to whether the time had not arrived when the admirable principle of profit-sharing should be adopted. He was anticipating meeting a deputation. He anticipated that with feelings of—he would say—anticipation. (Laughter.) In these days they were arrived at a pass which was in some respects very serious. He might claim to be a contributor to the satisfactory position of the savings bank to the extent of £30,000 a year through the coupon system which he invented. The scheme was working quite satisfactorily. They had made the savings

THE STAGE.

HANDSOME ACTORS.

Handsome men ought not to go on the stage because it makes them outrageously vain Miss Cicely Hamilton has declared. Mr. H. B. Irving, one of the handsomest actors on the English stage, and playing a handsome man's part in "The Grand Seigneur" at the Savoy, replied briefly but pointedly to the charge. Let them become actor managers; that'll cure them," he said.

Mr. H. B. Irving is himself an actor manager.

"As to billiards and bar loafing while on tour," he added. "it seems to me that Miss Hamilton is a bit out of date. Don't nearly all the young fellows play golf?"

"MENDEL BEILISS."

Woven round the events of the Kieff "ritual" trial, a Yiddish play, entitled "Mendel Beiliss," was staged at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, in mail week. Each thrust at Russian injustice, each indignant outburst at long-endured oppression, was cheered to the echo by the interested audience. The play opened with a Bacchanalian scene in Vera's flat. The boy Yushinsky learns too much of their mode of life, and they dispatch him "off," Vera playing the piano to drown the child's agonising cries. In the brickyard the remains are discovered, and Beiliss is accused of the crime. The third act showed the Beilias domicile, and finally the trial was reproduced with remarkable realism, actual speeches used at the trial being delivered.

"CATHERINE THE SECOND."

One chuckled in advance at the idea of the ascetic Mr. Bernard Shaw presenting on the stage that famous voluptuary, Catherine II. of Russia, in his new piece called "Great Catherine" writes E. F. S. in the *Westminster Gazette*. Perhaps the term "Great" more strictly belongs to Catherine the First, but no matter. Certainly Catherine, the wife and voluntary widow of Peter, was a wonderful woman: one of the "Grand Amourenses"; "gourmande" rather than gourmet in her love affairs; sexualist rather than sensualist, for she was moderate among the Russians in eating and drinking. The dramatist gives a very vivid picture of her at some age beyond her forty-seventh year, when the famous Prince Potemkin was in power, a picture hardly credible perhaps to those ill acquainted with the history of the period, and he also presents a striking little study of her reigning favourite. The work is signed all over by its author. It begins with a daring, apparently topsy-turvy, "scene between Potemkin, cheerily drunk, but suspiciously shrewd, and a young English captain, sent with some messages to the formidable Catherine. The contrast is strongly drawn between the coarse, brutal, humorous, merry, cunning Russian and the simple-minded, fatuous British officer, fearless and foolish, horrified when he perceives that the Prince thinks of serving his own purposes by making him a lover of the Empress. The first scene closes when the huge Potemkin seizes the reluctant youth and carries him, kicking and struggling, to the bedchamber of Catherine.

Then we see *le petit lever* of the Empress bored by the fact that when she awakens there are half a dozen ladies of the Court and the Chamberlain present in full fig. While she is complaining of the boredom of the etiquette, Potemkin bursts in with the young officer in his arms and chucks him on to the bed which still has the privilege of holding the plump person of Catherine. Little things such as that did not upset the mighty lady, who was quickly at her case and chatting with the embarrassed English gentleman, whose tongue worked slowly, whose compliments were sweated out of him. When the little *lever* was over, and Catherine had departed, she sent back a message to say that she would like to see the young man in the adjoining chamber, and he fled, fled, for he was in love with his betrothed, who happened to be at the moment in St. Petersburg. A dangerous thing to run away from attender invitation of the Empress of All the Russias, and it was not long before he was caught by some Cossacks, trussed with a strap—a rather English-looking strap—tied to a pole, and brought ignominiously to her Majesty's torture chamber, with the cheerful prospect of being knouted to death. Though the buxom lady was in an ill humour, she had no thoughts of the knout, but merely of tickling him with her toe, till tickling became a torture. At first he hardly saw the point of her humour, but he soon began to feel it. Suddenly Potemkin burst in, preceded, however, by the officer's sweetheart, anxious to save him from torture. Yet, when she saw what was happening, she misunderstood it, and was willing to leave him to his fate. Then, with a sudden turn of feeling, everybody coaxed her into forgiving him, and Catherine undid the strap; thereupon the young gentleman fatuously gave her a lecture on propriety and wifely duty and the possible virtues of the murdered Peter—I don't think that even an Englishman would have been such an ass as that—but Catharine controlled her temper. So he sailed off with the honours of war, and the Empress's last phrase was that she longed to have him—for her museum! A very clever, funny play, with really shrewd strokes of character and sharp hits at our unlucky race, such as "In England, a gentleman never faces facts, if they are unpleasant." We are really not so stupid as Mr. Shaw pretends; if we were, the truly amusing play would not have caused roars of laughter—and it did. Certainly in the Empress and her official lover he gives us living studies of strange persons, and the Englishman is a very droll caricature.

BURBAGE MEMORIAL.

The Chancellor of the Diocese of London has granted a faculty for the erection in Shoreditch Church of the "Burbage Memorial" tablet, which will be of some interest to the theatrical profession and to the public at large. The application to erect the tablet was made by the London Shakespeare League, of which the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam is the chairman, and the expenses have been defrayed by voluntary subscription. The inscription on the tablet reads:

"This stone is placed here to the glory of God, and in acknowledgment for the work done for English drama by the players, musicians, and other men of the theatre who are buried within the precincts of this church, and in particular to the memory of those who are named below:

"James Burbage (d. 1597), a joiner by trade, and the head of Lord Leicester's Players, who in 1576 built in Shoreditch the first English play-house. This he called the Theatre.

"Cuthbert Burbage (d. 1636), his son, who in 1599 built in Southwark the famous Globe playhouse.

"Richard Burbage (d. 1619), also his

to play the parts of Richard III. and Hamlet.

PLAY OF SIMPLE PATEOS.

Evidently a large proportion of the audience at the Queen's Theatre had imagined that Mr. Inglis Allen's play was a real successor to "This Way, Madam" says E.A.B. in the *Daily News*. The heroine was taken as an agreeable type of a farcical utterwoman, as Barrie has it, who makes use of the well-known feminine weapons of tears and pardonable deceit. The smallest stroke of humour aroused tremendous laughter in the gallery and pit. There was continual merriment in the wrong place. Indeed, I had fears that Mr. Inglis Allen's pretty little piece would be guyed in the end. But a strange thing happened. The simple pathos of the play gradually held the audience, and there was genuine applause and calls for the author at the fall of the curtain. Mr. Allen's play, it may be remembered, was produced at a matinee at the Little Theatre in December last. It deals with the only way for young married people. After much misunderstanding, all of it preventable by average intelligence, young Robert Vale returns home to find that his wife has just given birth to a child. The scene while he waits is new, I think to the stage, but once again I felt that is one of those very intimate tragedies which one does not want to live through again in public. That is, perhaps, only a personal feeling, and the audience, I admit, seemed to be gratified by witnessing the young husband's mental torture. In the last act we see the young couple so devoted to their child that even a telegram announcing a great stroke of professional luck is treated as nothing compared with the fear that a sudden accident to the child may be fatal. "If We Had Only known" is quite pleasantly written as to its comedy, and is true in characterisation. Its pathos is more than a trifle platitudinous and rhetorical, and the devices for carrying on the story have long since been worn thin and threadbare.

Mr. Inglis Allen is certainly an author who has something to say, and he ought to continue to write fresh little plays of domestic life. But he must be more ingenious in his construction.

CAN FATHERS BE TOO DIDACTIC.?

THE BORING WALK.

Human nature we know is preverse and the child who is too strictly trained in the way it should go will depart from it as soon as ever the guiding reins are removed. It is a well-known fact that the children of eminent scientific men have not infrequently (there are exceptions) shown an aversion, not an attraction, to the natural history studies which have enthralled their fathers. Charles Kingsley is a case in point.

The child who is too consciously taught out of school resents the teaching. Do we not all shun the man who is constantly teaching us? Many a well-meaning father who has taken his children for long country walks and conscientiously insisted upon their seeing every bush, every tree, every bird, succeeds only in interesting himself and boring his victims. The father who makes every walk too definitely a means of improvement is apt to make the walk regarded with disfavour. This is not to deny the strong natural bent which all healthy children have towards natural history, but their interest is best awakened and retained, not so much by consciously directing their minds upon objects of study, but by being ready to answer the questions upon the curiosity displayed. If the father is also curious and interested and not too obviously bent on the improvement of his children's mind, he will not kill that interest. It will not matter that the parent is ignorant if he shares in the enthusiasm of his child, and together they can learn. But it is fatally easy to be too instructive, as every good teacher knows. A few instances will suffice.

In one case the father, who had a passionate love of the country and a wonderful knowledge of birds, was bent on inculcating these tastes in his children. They walked many dreary miles. The thoughtless asking of a question involved a long and weary answer, which made the inquirer resolve not ask another. They grew almost to hate the sight of a bird, and to this day remember scarcely anything of the bird-lore thus learnt. The daughter of an eminent professor, whose childhood was spent in the constant society of scientific men, and with every opportunity of following the natural history studies of her father, so hated the subject that she grew up with a knowledge of almost everything but of that subject of which the doses had been too liberal in her childhood.

In this connection it hardly seems reasonable that the London father who knows his buildings well, should be blamed for wishing to impart his form of knowledge as much as the country father his country lore.

A QUESTION OF TACT.

"The ideal parent," it is said, "never takes his children for a country (or town) walk without teaching them something." The ideal parent, it is sad to reflect, does not always produce ideal children. One man may take a horse to the water, but twenty cannot make him drink. It is a wise parent who can learn to follow his children's interests, and insensibly direct them, rather than to swamp their interest in a flood of information that dulls rather than stimulates interest. Many a well-meaning father has very effectually made his particular hobby or interest the one thing loathed by his children, and many agrown-up child can trace its unreasonable dislike of natural history to being too forcibly dragged to its study. Left to itself, the child finds wonders in a country walk. It wants reasonable and judicious help, and the "ideal" father seems rather to be the one who knows when not to tell. E. C. M. in the *Daily News*.

KETTLE SOLD FOR £700.

A kettle, which brought in nearly £700, must have almost made a record when the Fitzhenry collection of silver plate came up at Christie's. Most of the plate has been on loan for years at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and a George I. plain kettle, by Stevenson (1717), fetched 155s. per ounce.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

THE MASSAGE EVIL.

At a meeting at the Paddington Town Hall of the National Reform Society a resolution was passed declaring that owing to the multiplicity of institutions which recent legislation has increased, the attention of the Government should be drawn to the urgent necessity for the registration of inmates in all institutions and periodical State inspection. Sir Robert Anderson, who presided, said he had reason to know that massage establishments had advanced very much since his reign at Scotland Yard. He was anxious about them in those days and also Turkish baths.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

Two sons of judges were among those who were called to the Bar at the four Inns of Court in mail week. Lord Justice Buckley's eldest son, Mr. Bryan Burton Buckley, was called at Lincoln's Inn while Mr. Valentine Holmes, third son of Lord Justice Holmes, of the Court of Appeal in Ireland, was called at the Inner Temple, and at the same Inn the Hon. Robert Stafford Arthur Palmer, second son of Lord Selborne, assumed wig and gown for the first time. The lists all round were not heavy, and they included, at the Middle Temple especially, a large proportion of Indian students.

THE SCHOOL ESSAYIST AGAIN.

Some extracts from essays written by Wigtownshire school-children on an address on health and alcohol delivered by a travelling lecturer have found their way into print. "When we breathe through our mouth the germans go into our mouth, and then into our inside and effect the stomach, and we feel not well." "Alchohol is the greatest enemy of mankind, while if you form the habit of taking it, there is only one way in which you can be cured, and that is death alone." "When men drink alcohol they get into a terrible mystery." "If men would only stop taking drink the policemen could go to Band, and the asylum, too!"

REPAIRS AT ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

The basilica of St. Mark has an endowment of £2,000 a year for the maintenance of its fabric, while, in view of the need for strengthening the edifice after the fall of the Campanile in 1902, a special grant of £40,000 was voted in 1908 partly by the Italian Parliament and partly by the Venetian Municipality. St. Mark's has naturally benefited by a portion of this second sum, and on the Angle of St. Alipio alone—the part most in need of repair—some £2,000 a year, the *Architectural Review* says, has been latterly expended. In the course of the work various important discoveries have been made which will doubtless in due course be set forth in detail.

SOME REMARKABLE INSURANCES.

By insuring his thumbs, on which he relies for his cleverest tricks, for £[illegible] Mr. A. De Biere, the famous illusionist, who is about to appear at the Hippodrome, has followed the example of some well-known musicians. Paderewski's hands are insured for 2,500,000 francs, as also is Kubelik's right hand. This big sum is payable in the event of total incapacity, proportionate amounts being guaranteed in the case of temporary disablement. In the case of Kubelik the premium is said to be 7,000 francs a year. Cavalieri's larynx is insured for £100,000. When a year or so ago an injury to the first finger of Paderewski's right hand prevented him playing at Philadelphia, he received £1,000 under the terms of his policy.

LIVING NEWSPAPERS.

Sir George Riddell in delivering an interesting address, illustrated by lantern slides, at the Jewish Institute, Mulberry-street, E., on "Newspapers and Periodicals: How they are made and distributed," described a newspaper as practically a living thing, creating as it did ideas and developing the human brain to an extent that was perhaps not fully appreciated by the 45 millions of population in the United Kingdom. The modern newspaper, he declared, disseminated more wisdom in a day than ever Solomon did, and would in time replace Dreadnoughts in public estimation, power, and influence.

NOT FRANKLIN'S RESIDENCE.

The Royal Society of Arts, explodes an erroneous belief with regard to the house at which Franklin stayed in London between 1757 and 1775. In 1875 the Society set up a tablet on No. 7, Craven-street, but it is now stated that from the evidence to hand, and owing to the renumbering of the street, it is clear that the house which for more than a hundred years has been regarded as that in which Franklin lodged, is certainly not the one in which he did live. The true house is really No 36. The Council of the Society regrets that it should have been the means of giving currency to an erroneous belief.

NEW MAPS FOR MOTORISTS.

Motorists will shortly be able to procure special Ordnance Survey maps of the British Isles, on which will be clearly indicated those roads which are suitable for motor traffic, good roads being differentiated from medium, and medium from bad, together with special indications as to which roads should never be used by motorists. Hill gradients will be shown in such a detailed manner that the actual gradient at any point can be ascertained, mountains not only being shown as such, but the relative steepness of their sides. The maps of the Ordnance Survey have always been famous for the beauty of their hill-shading, this branch of the Survey's operations being quite distinct from that of the land surveying proper.

GERMANY'S BREAD DEFICIT.

It is not generally known that Germany has now become a large importer of wheat, says the *Westminster Gazette*, her entire imports for the first eight months of this year amounting to 15,635,127 double cwts. which is a considerable increase on the same period last year. The larger part of this supply comes from Canada and America, Germany having received this year nearly four times as much from Canada as in 1911. But it is the United States that sends the largest amount of wheat to Germany, and owing to the failure of the wheat crop in Roumania, Germany has to go as far afield as Austria and India to make up her deficit. With France also importing wheat it is no wonder that the price of wheat should remain steady in spite of the rush of grain from Canada.

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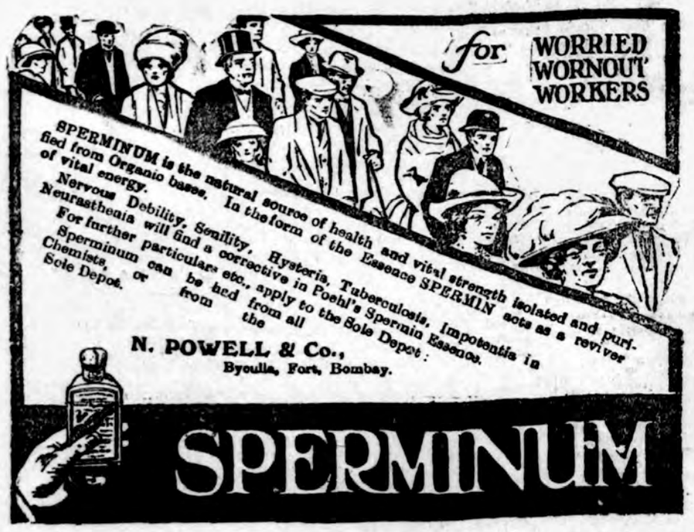

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